

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 20,431 號一卅百四零萬二第 日一十月一十年亥癸 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1923. 二第禮 號八十月二十年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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FAMOUS GOLFER'S NOVEL CONTRIVANCE.**A NINE-INCH TEE.**

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE OBSERVER.]

No game lends itself more readily to the inventive genius than does golf; yet no game, despite the concentrated efforts of scientists, physicists and others, yields up its secrets so reluctantly. From the time when golf seized the popular imagination hardly a day has passed without someone, like Archimedes, has cried "Eureka!" There is the man who made himself knock-kneed by gripping the ground with the balls of his big toes; the man who became bow-legged standing like a crab with his toes turned in, because he imagined he was cured of sway-back in each instance the toes were regarded as the god of driving. Col. Quill invented the bell attachment to his cap which rang out a warning note every time his head moved. And in more recent times I have come across a man who, obsessed with the idea of keeping his head down, patented a contrivance one end of which was gripped between his teeth and the other fastened to a button of his waistcoat. The pull on his mouth was a signal that his head was being jerked up. The success of the invention was somewhat marred by the fact that those with artificial teeth were denied its use. As Sir Walter Simpson has truly pointed out, these and many other similar devices have long ceased to have any meaning or effect upon the originators' golf. They are like labels left adhering to our travelling-bags—mere records of former trips.

A STUDENT OF GOLF.

I have been led into these observations by something that has come under my notice in the direction of a golfing invention or idea, emanating from a first-class golfer with a highly-developed scientific mind. It strikes me as being so fantastic, so opposed to all the fundamental principles of the game, that had the expedient been the creation of anyone but a golfer of note, or a man of high attainments, it would scarcely have seemed worthy of consideration. The player in question is Mr. H. D. Gillies, the well-known facial surgeon, scratch at the R. and A., plus 2 at Rye, and plus one at Woking and Addington respectively, who has represented England against Scotland, and has won the Royal St. George's Challenge Cup in 1913 with 153, a score that has only been beaten on three occasions during the last thirty years. Mr. Gillies has always been recognised as an earnest student of golf, who has never taken anything for granted; and has preferred to work out his own salvation on the links. And he has done it to good purpose.

His investigations have led him into experiment with the golf swing from an anatomical aspect, and also with the implements of the game. Judging by his creations in the matter of clubs, it would seem that he is by no means satisfied that the orthodox everyday weapon is the best for the purpose. He has fashioned a driver more closely representing a blade than anything I can think of. The head itself is thick and stumpy, with a face two and a half inches deep, the shaft is as unyielding as a poker, and the handle is fashioned like a woodman's axe. I suppose the gradual thickening of the handle has a two-fold purpose: (1) to give the left hand something definite to grip; (2) to prevent slipping when in the act of striking. Having satisfied himself as to what the ideal driver should be, Mr. Gillies' fertile brain carried him further in the realms of investigation. Apparently, he came to the conclusion that there was some better method of teeing the ball, and, consequently, making the driving stroke less of a gamble than in the case, unfortunately, with many of us. But I do not think the gambling part of it weighed very much with Mr. Gillies, because he always contrived to hit the ball more or less satisfactorily. His chief idea was to be able to hit it cleaner and farther. Even with him length is of paramount importance, provided, of course, that accuracy is not sacrificed. He had the living example before his eyes of Mr. Tolley and Mr. Wethered.

AN UNEXPLORED FIELD.

Mr. Gillies' experiments led him into a field never before explored. Stances, grips, clubs, and all the rest of the paraphernalia have been dissected and new ones evolved by the thousand, but to no satisfactory purpose. He approached the subject from quite a different angle and in a distinctly novel way. Presumably, Mr. Gillies came to the conclusion that the universal method of teeing the ball just clear of the ground might not be the best method, although it was the accepted one. Because we all do the same thing in precisely the same way it by no means follows that it is the best way. Vardon's teaching on the subject has become one of the canons of the game. In the "Complete Golfer" he says: "Tee the ball low, rejecting the very prevalent but erroneous idea that you are more certain of getting it away cleanly and well when it is teed high off the ground. The stroke that sweeps the ball well away from the low tee is the most natural and perfect, and it follows that the ball properly driven from this low tee is the best of all." And Vardon goes on to say that the low tee "preserves a greater measure of similarity between the first shot and the second, helping to make the latter with the brassie almost a repetition of the first, and, therefore, simple and comparatively easy." A high tee completely destroys the relationship between the two shots, the maintenance of which, adds Vardon, "is one of the principles of my long game."

None has ever thought fit to challenge the obvious truth underlying this statement. Mr. Gillies is the first to throw doubt upon it. He seems to have persuaded himself that not only is there virtue in the high tee, but the higher you make it the greater the merit. So Mr. Gillies now comes to the links armed with an artificial tee of enormous proportions. It is in two parts, one of which is carried by the caddie and the other by

himself. The caddie's portion consists of a piece of rounded wood, about five or six inches high, with a spike at the end of it. This is stuck into the ground, and then Mr. Gillies produces from his hip pocket a piece of stout indiarubber tubing, which he claps on the stick. On the top of this miniature Eiffel Tower, actually nine inches from the ground, is perched the ball. Looking at it reminds me of a north country game called "Kaur and Spill," where a little white wooden ball is perched on the end of a spring, which when released throws the ball in the air. The striker with a very long club then smites the ball while it is momentarily suspended in mid-air. The distances covered by the real experts are gigantic.

MAXIMUM OF CONCENTRATION.

Providentially, Mr. Gillies does not release any spring; all he has to do is to hit a stationary ball on the top of a monument. Moreover, to the general astonishment he not only hits the ball, but hits it a long way. Whether he hits it farther by this means than he would in the ordinary way would appear to be a matter for speculation. But Mr. Gillies says he does, and he is the person most likely to know. Mr. Gillies claims that his method promotes the maximum of concentration on the shot, and concentration we know is one of the governing factors in golf. He certainly does appear to concentrate tremendously the while he is addressing the ball mounted on the scaffold pole, and while the club is being taken back very, very slowly and very deliberately. Of course, to let the eye wander, or to snatch the club back would be fatal. It is sometimes fatal without either of these things happening; for instance, when the clubhead comes in contact with the wood-and-rubber tee instead of the ball everything comes toppling to the ground like a wrecked factory chimney. Golf will be a funny game if we all come to the links with nine-inch tees in our pockets.

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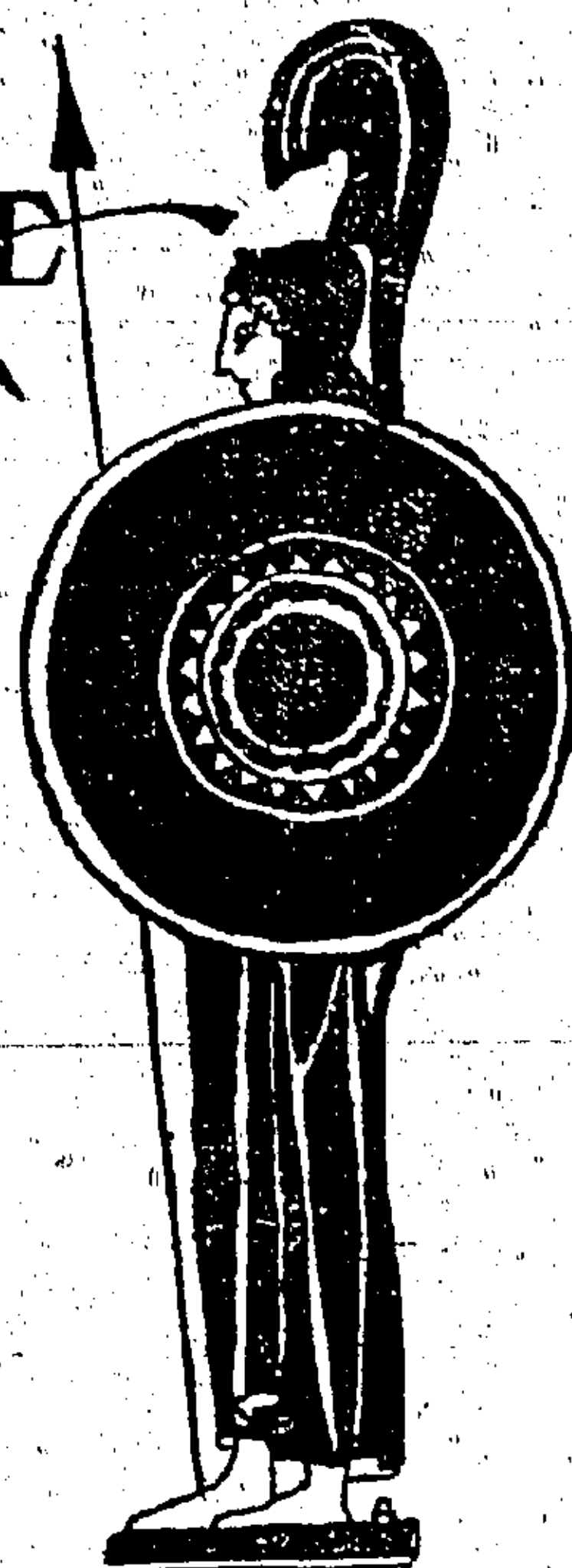
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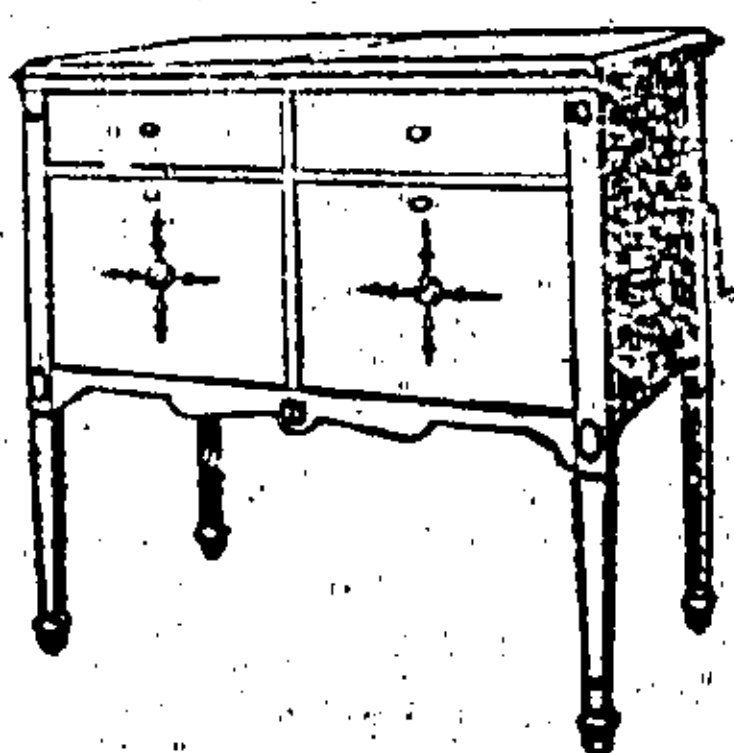
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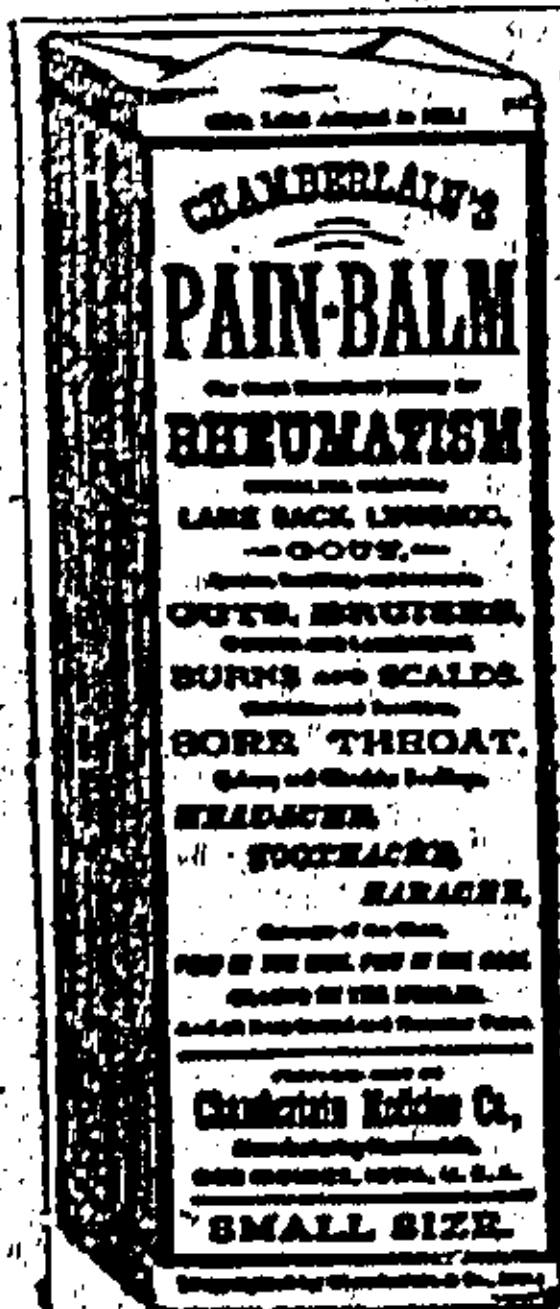
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NEW BRITISH BROADCASTING AGREEMENT.
P.M.G. AND THE B.B.C.

Local broadcasting enthusiasts will be interested in the terms of the supplementary agreement between the Postmaster-General and the British Broadcasting Company, providing for the modification of the licence of last January 18th, rendered necessary by the adoption of certain recommendations of the Broadcasting Committee.

The agreement extends the period of the company's licence until the end of 1926, and provides for the erection of further broadcasting stations when authorised. One modification provides that the company shall not without the Postmaster-General's consent receive money or any valuable consideration in respect of messages broadcast, but this does not apply to matter provided gratuitously, such as concerts and other entertainments given in public. The company may also receive a consideration for broadcasting names of publishers and prices of matter broadcast and for broadcasting approved commercial information.

Permission is given to the company to work any station at any hour provided this does not interfere with Government wireless or other licensed undertaking.

WHAT DEALERS PAY.

Dealers in wireless apparatus exclusively of British manufacture are entitled to become members of the company without making the £50 deposit of the old agreement, and any such deposits already paid are to be returned. Members are to pay to the company the following fees on apparatus sold:—

Crystal set.....	1 0
Microphonic amplifier without using valves.....	5 0
Crystal set and one valve.....	11 0
Crystal set and two valves.....	13 6
One-valve set.....	10 0
Two-valve set.....	17 6

Set adapted for more than two valves, a further sum for each additional valve-holder of..... 5 0.

Low-frequency valve amplifier (per valve-holder)..... 5 0.

No sum shall be payable on telephone earpieces, loud-speakers, or valves. The agreement sets out in detail the two forms of licence, the 10s. broadcast licence and the 15s. constructors' licence, of which the issue was discontinued after October 31st. Of the 10s. licence 7s. 6d. is to be paid to the company and of the 15s. licence 12s. 6d.

If the company's income during the extended period shall be more than sufficient to provide a broadcasting service, and a reserve fund to meet depreciation, and to pay 7½ per cent. per annum of the company's subscribed capital, the proportion of each licence fee payable to the company by the Postmaster-General shall be reduced and the surplus income accumulated shall be surrendered to the Postmaster-General.

NO OTHER COMPANY.

If the company supply a satisfactory service and erect additional stations where the Postmaster-General may reasonably consider them to be necessary, no other person is to be granted a licence or authority to carry on broadcasting in Great Britain.

Where these conditions are not carried out, the Postmaster-General reserves the right to grant licences for other broadcasting services and to withhold from the company sums received for licences in such areas, the limits of which are to be based on the receptive capacity of an ordinary crystal set.

492,000 LISTENERS-IN.

P.M.G.'s AIM FOR WIRELESS IN EVERY COTTAGE.

As a result of the new wireless regulations, the number of licence-holders has risen from 180,000 at the end of September to 492,000, the Postmaster-General, Sir Laing Worthington-Evans, announced in opening the All-British Wireless Exhibition. He would not be content, he added, until that number had been quadrupled, while that ultimate goal must be that every cottage should have its apparatus.

UNCLAIMED WAR MEDALS.

The Naval and Military Record says: Surprise is being expressed, especially among old soldiers, at the enormous number of war medals, as well as Distinguished Conduct Medals and Military Crosses, which have not been claimed by those to whom they were awarded; and with regard to the D.C.M.'s and M.C.'s, the surprise is all the greater seeing that these have a monetary value. If the information were available, it would probably be found that the majority of those who have not yet claimed their medals were civilians until impelled by the call of the Empire to join the fighting forces, and that after they doffed their uniform upon the termination of hostilities they had no desire for mementoes of a period of their life which left some tragic memories. Certainly, the men in the old Army showed no lack of appreciation of medals and the accompanying monetary benefits won by active service.

While so many who served in the late war evince no desire for decorations, others are keenly alive to the value of war clasps, and considerable interest is being evinced to learn the intentions of the War-office on this question. The difficulty of making a selection of battles for commemoration in this way in a war which spread over continents is no doubt well nigh insuperable. One solution to the problem is supplied by a correspondent, who points out that no more than ten battle honours are to be added to the colours of any one regiment, and suggests that the same ten might be adopted as clasps for the men of the regiment concerned.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 17th, 1923	
Hongkong and Shanghai	1,000 a.
Banks	1,000 b.
Canton Insurance	1,000 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	1,000 b.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	1,000 b.
H.K. & S. Steamboats	1,000 b.
China Sugars	1,000 b.
Langkats (Combined)	1,000 b.
Whampoa Docks	1,000 b.
Shanghai Docks	1,000 b.
Hongkong Hotels	1,000 b.
Ewo Cottages	1,000 b.
Cement	1,000 b.
China Portland Cement	1,000 b.
Dairy Farms	1,000 b.
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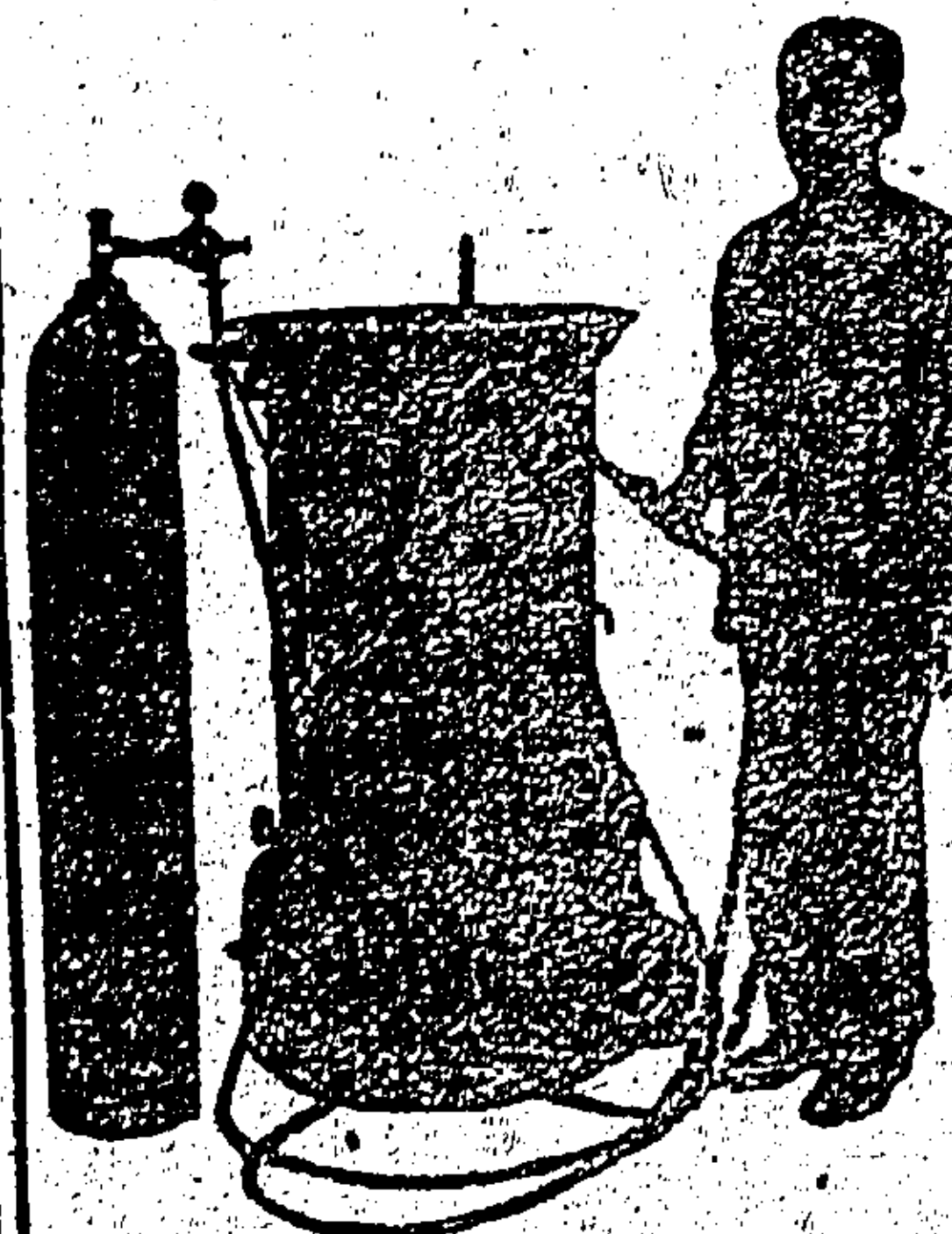
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LOCAL DOCTOR SUED FOR DAMAGES. ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE AT THE MATILDA HOSPITAL. SEQUEL TO AN ACCIDENT TWO YEARS AGO. DR. WOODMAN REBUKED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, Dr. J. H. Sanders, medical practitioner in charge of the Matilda Hospital, was sued for damages by Mr. Thorwald Anderson, formerly a foreman in the employ of the Hongkong Wharf and Godown Company and at present employed by the Shanghai Municipal Council as Clerk of Works.

The case came before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Williams) and a special jury composed of Messrs. Frank Smyth (Foreman), G. P. Curry, L. G. Bird, G. M. Young, F. Reid, W. G. Goggin and O. L. Ellis.

The plaintiff alleged that treatment to his injuries at the Matilda Hospital by Dr. Sanders after an accident was unskillful and negligent, in that he treated the injuries as a bruise and not as fractures, and that he failed to take proper X-ray photographs.

The defendant in his statement of defence denies that he invited the plaintiff to submit himself for examination, further denies that his treatment was unskillful or negligent, and asserts on the contrary that the treatment was competent in both skill and care.

Plaintiff is represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood), while Mr. E. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) is appearing for the defence.

Mr. Alabaster, before going into the case for the plaintiff, asked the jury to approach the case as he had asked himself to approach it, and completely blot out any knowledge they may have of either one or other of the parties. In a Colony of so small a size as Hongkong it was very difficult to find people who could approach a case of this kind without seeing or hearing of the parties at the time or another, but they had to blind themselves to all previous knowledge and learn what they had to learn about the case in the Court. The defendant was a fully qualified medical practitioner and the plaintiff alleged that the treatment was unskillful and, if not unskillful, that they did not get the skill which a medical practitioner should have used, and that defendant was negligent in so much that if he had, the skill he did not use it.

Just over two years ago, continued Counsel, on December 12th, the plaintiff was doing some work in the Wharf and Godown Company premises in Kowloon and in the course of that work he trod on a defective plank which broke under his weight, causing him to fall 12 feet to the ground. He fell on his feet in a forward position and put out his right hand in an attempt to break his fall. He unquestionably injured his right hand and his head also. He was rendered unconscious and found himself in a pool of blood, suffering terrible pain in his right arm. He was assisted to the Government Dispensary in Nathan Road, Kowloon, where Dr. Smalley rendered first aid. The arm was attended to and a splint put on. Apparently there was a shortage of the necessary equipment in the dispensary and the best available splint was used for the purpose. The plaintiff was told to return on the following morning so that a proper examination could be arranged. On his return a conversation took place as to whether the plaintiff would prefer to go to the Matilda Hospital or the Government Civil Hospital. Mr. Anderson preferred the Matilda Hospital and Dr. Smalley telephoned to Dr. Sanders at the Matilda Hospital who consented to take the case. Mr. Anderson was sent up to the Peak with a chair for his head and arrived at the hospital at about 11 o'clock in a very nervous condition and in great pain. When he arrived the defendant was attending to a patient in the men's ward. Plaintiff was told to go over to a bed. One of the boys assisted him to undress and a sister took his name and address and his temperature. The defendant attended to the plaintiff about 11.45 a.m. The plaintiff's arm was examined and the defendant told him to go into the operating room where his arm and his head were attended to. From there he was taken into an X-ray room and this is where we come to the important point," said Counsel. The plaintiff was examined under the X-ray but no photograph was taken and it would appear that no examination of the fingers was made because it was admitted in a letter to the hand was not diagnosed. Having made the examination the Doctor said to the plaintiff: "Oh, this is all right, you shall soon have your right again, old man; there are no bones broken." The next morning the plaintiff told defendant that he had still a great deal of pain in his hand, and in particular in the left part of the right hand (the thumb and index finger). The defendant did not make an examination, but glanced at the plaintiff's leg which was bruised and he went on without comment. The plaintiff was kept in bed for three days and then he was allowed up for a few hours. His hand was not so painful but it was swollen to double its ordinary size. On December 18th the bandages on his head had worked loose and required a certain amount of re-adjustment and when the plaintiff felt his wrist bones cracking, he drew the attention of the sister to this and told the defendant himself about it. Defendant when he was told this took the wrist and moved it up and down, causing intense pain, so much so that plaintiff tried to force the Doctor away with his left hand and the defendant said: "What is the matter? You must suffer pain to get well, you know. You can move your wrist and then you will be all right." Nothing more happened until December 21st, continued Mr. Alabaster, which was a week after he had been admitted to hospital. On the 21st Mr. Anderson said to Dr. Sanders: "Sir, my forehead is now nearly healed and as

you say my bones are not broken, would you have any objection to my returning home for the Christmas?" The Doctor replied that he would have to take an X-ray photo and he would let him know later. On the afternoon before the taking of the photograph Dr. Sanders again had a look at the hand and again moved the wrist about. The hand was still swollen and Mr. Anderson would say that Dr. Sanders said to the sister: "I don't like this bad swelling, Sister. To Mr. Anderson the defendant said: "We can now move the splint which will give you more chance of moving your wrist about." The photograph was taken, which was the first that was taken, and that photo was admittedly unsuccessful. It was a blank and did not come out. No other photograph was taken in place of that which was unsuccessful, which, of course, was the proper thing to do. If you cannot decide whether the plaintiff shall go home for Christmas without taking a photograph, it is certainly no good letting him go without taking another photograph," emphasised Mr. Alabaster.

Continuing, Mr. Alabaster said that on the afternoon of December 23rd the defendant informed the plaintiff that the photograph had turned out a failure but that he had no objection to the plaintiff going home for Christmas, telling him to come back again after Christmas and to bring back with him a quarter-plate from Mee Cheung's for another X-ray photograph. The plaintiff returned to hospital on either the 27th or 28th December and a photograph was taken by Dr. Sanders. In that photograph the Doctor did not attempt to take the upper part of the fingers. He only attempted to take the wrist.

Counsel at this stage produced to the Chief Justice and Jury the photograph in question and he pointed out that it appeared quite plain in the photograph that there was a serious break in the wrist bone. On the 30th December, the day that the negative was returned from Mee Cheung's, and between 12 noon and 1 p.m. the Doctor said to Mr. Anderson: "I must tell you that your wrist has been badly fractured." This was the first time the Doctor had said anything about a fracture during the whole of the time that Mr. Anderson had been under his treatment. The Doctor was alleged to have said further on that occasion: "But you will get quite a little deformity," though it may show a little deformity. The plaintiff was also told to wait until 2.30 p.m. when his arm would be further attended to. Plaintiff waited until between 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. when he saw the defendant dressed up as if he was going out. He had apparently forgotten all about the plaintiff. Defendant saw plaintiff on a verandah and asked him to come into a room where he undid some of the bandages. The only thing that Dr. Sanders did on that occasion was to tighten up the bandages and to ask Mr. Anderson if he would not prefer to go into the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. That day plaintiff left the hospital and went back to Kowloon. On his way home he met Dr. Smalley in a hansom. He stopped and asked the Doctor if he would re-examine his hand. Dr. Smalley did so and re-banded the hand in quite a different way, making it more comfortable. Dr. Smalley also made arrangements for another photograph to be taken at the Government Civil Hospital, where the plaintiff went. This photograph showed (produced in Court) the hand and the wrist and showed in the clearest possible manner not only the injuries to the wrist but also the tremendous injury to the index finger.

In May of this year Mr. Anderson had a photograph taken which showed that the injuries were still apparent. It was quite clear that the defendant failed to diagnose the broken finger altogether, and that until the Mee Cheung photograph was obtained on December 30th he failed to diagnose the wrist injuries, which he ought to have done. "We say," concluded Mr. Alabaster, "with regard to the injuries that he should have given that proper treatment which we say in effect was not given at all. Mr. Anderson had no treatment either to his wrist or fingers until he got back under Dr. Smalley. That is our case—want of skill and want of care."

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

The plaintiff, in the witness-box, said that he was at present employed by the Shanghai Municipal Council. Two years ago he was employed by the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company and was at the time of the accident working under general instructions from Messrs. Leigh and Orange. When the Doctor discovered by the photograph that his wrist was fractured witness was also aware of this and asked the Doctor sarcastically if he and asked the Doctor to amputate, to hand would have replied "Why should I amputate your hand? Your own hand is better than a wooden one, surely!" Witness later said that he could use his hand for ordinary work but he found it awkward at times. He could write with it but suffered inconvenience when dressing himself. If he carried a small parcel for any length of time—10 minutes or so—part of his hand became numb. If it was not for the fact that he was more or less left-handed he would be severely handicapped.

In reply to the Chief Justice, witness said that his duty as Clerk of Works necessitated his climbing scaffolds, a process in which two hands had to be used.

Mr. Jenkin, cross-examining: When did you first decide to bring this action against Dr. Sanders? At the beginning of March.

Mr. Jenkin asked plaintiff if he was living with Dr. Woodman.

Plaintiff replied that he was not living with Dr. Woodman. They both lived in the same house, No. 7, Orient Building, but Dr. Woodman was on the upper floor.

Mr. Jenkin: Your first letter of demand is dated March 21st. Were you still living with Dr. Woodman? In the same house.

Replying to further cross-examination, plaintiff said Dr. Woodman, in a casual way, asked him how he was getting on. Witness told him that he was going back to hospital, and mentioned the photographs, telling him that the one taken had been a failure.

Mr. Jenkin: He wrote a letter on your behalf?—Yes.

Plaintiff explained that he showed Dr. Woodman two X-ray photographs, after which he wrote the letter.

Mr. Jenkin: Did you pay him anything for it?—No.

Didn't you? You will hear a good deal about this letter in the course of the case. Counsel then read the letter, which was as follows:—

DR. WOODMAN'S LETTER.

"Dear Mr. Anderson,—I have examined three X-ray photographs of your hand and wrist. Two show fracture of index finger of right hand and all three fractures of radius (one of the arm bones which helps to form the wrist joint).

"It is difficult for me to understand how anyone who made a careful examination of the hand and wrist with X-ray on the screen could fail to diagnose both these injuries, and, in any case of doubt, to put off taking a photograph for ten days and a successful photograph (of wrist only) for 14 days seems to me to be so unnecessarily long as to prejudice the proper treatment of the injury owing to the delay in diagnosis. The fracture of the finger does not appear at all in the photograph dated 27/12/22 and would, I think, have been photographed if submitted."

(Sd.) WILLIAM J. WOODMAN, M.R.C.S., etc."

Mr. Jenkin mentioned the date of the letter, April 1st, and asked: "Was it written before twelve o'clock, by any chance?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Jenkin then referred to a letter written by Mr. G. R. Haywood (plaintiff's solicitor), which mentioned that plaintiff's arm had been permanently injured and suggested arbitration to determine the amount of compensation.

Plaintiff explained that Dr. Smalley told him that his wrist had been treated as a broken wrist in the first place it would have regained its former usefulness. Plaintiff mentioned that a gentleman, who he took to be the wardmaster, at the Government Civil Hospital who took the X-ray photograph used words to the same effect, but when plaintiff asked him if he could become a patient, he said: "It's no use now. It is too late."

AFTER THE TIEFFIN ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Jenkin continued to cross-examine the plaintiff.

Referring to Mr. Haywood's letter, which contained a suggestion that the permanent injuries were due to the defendant's improper attention, Mr. Jenkin asked: Here is an allegation against a resident doctor of this Colony, I want to know where you got your facts from? Have you relied on your imagination at all?—No there is no imagination about it at all. I have said that it might have been said by the wardmaster or Dr. Smalley.

Do you say that Dr. Smalley advised you in these terms?—There was some conversation to this effect, but I cannot remember.

Did he say in the course of that conversation that if your bones had been properly set there would have been no permanent injuries?—No, he did not; but the wardmaster said that it was too late.

Did the wardmaster pass any opinion upon the photographs?—He said if my wrist had been set in a proper manner I would not have had the trouble I have had.

Well, then, why is it that you wait until March 1922 before going to Mr. Haywood about bringing this action?—I had still faith that perhaps Dr. Smalley could put it right. That was the only reason for the delay.

Now I put it to you that Dr. Smalley never told you that your wrist and hand had been properly diagnosed?—He would have been properly restored?—He conveyed that to me by his conversation.

In reply to further questions, witness said that Dr. Smalley would not give him a note to this effect, but gave prints of the X-ray photographs.

Mr. Jenkin: When you came into the hospital there were suspicions that you were suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull?—I don't know that. I know that Dr. Smalley had told Dr. Sanders that I had to be carefully watched, but that was on my suggestion as I had told Dr. Smalley that I had been spitting clots of blood.

And you were highly nervous and you had a pulse of 164 when you were admitted to the Matilda Hospital?—I don't know about the pulse; I know I was in a very nervous state at the time.

Do you remember him advising you not to go home for Christmas?—He did nothing of the sort. Dr. Sanders said: "If you go home you will be drinking whiskies and sodas and champagne." I replied: "Oh no, Dr. Sanders, unless you provide the champagne."

The Chief Justice (jocularly): Which Dr. Sanders consented to do?

Witness went on to say that he approached Dr. Strahan to examine him and to state whether he had been properly treated but that gentleman refused, stating that he would not like to advise him in the matter as he would not like to have to give medical evidence against a medical practitioner in the Colony. To do so, Dr. Strahan told him, would be to show a lack of professional etiquette.

In reply to a further question, the witness said that even if Dr. Sanders had given him every possible attention and failed to get his hand right he (witness) should not have complained. "I hold that he never did," added the witness, "he never tried to set the bones in my wrist and finger."

Referring to the plaintiff's conversations with Dr. Woodman and to prove that they were not on intimate terms, the witness said that up to the time of the accident he and Dr. Woodman, although they lived in the same building, were not on speaking terms. Witness had complained to Dr. Woodman about a lot of flies at the back of the building which were creating a bad smell, and there was some little trouble which resulted in them not being on speaking

terms. After his injury, however, Dr. Woodman, as any right-minded man would have done, stopped him and asked him how he was.

The Chief Justice: Acting the Good Samaritan, eh?

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND DR. WOODMAN.

Dr. Woodman was next called. He said that he was the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Kowloon. His medical degrees were M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and L.S.A. He first met Mr. Anderson after the accident outside his house and he stopped him and said that he was glad to see that he was able to get home for Christmas. He noticed that the plaintiff's hand had a splint and a bandage, the bandage was not over clean; in other words it was dirty. Later in 1922 the plaintiff showed him some photographs. One suggested that there had been a fracture of the radius. The other two showed a similar fracture, but they also showed a fracture of the upper end of the metacarpal bone of the index finger of the right hand.

Mr. Alabaster: If that hand had been properly examined through an X-ray screen on the day after the injury occurred would these injuries be visible?

Dr. Woodman: The injury to the metacarpal bone, for certain. The injury to the hand bone would have been apparent.

If that injury to the metacarpal bone of the index finger had been diagnosed on the day after the injury, what treatment would have been the proper one to apply?—Splint it.

With the idea of pushing it back into its original position?—Yes.

And if nothing was done in the way of splinting that injury for three weeks, it would have been wrong?—If nothing had been done, yes.

Regarding Dr. Woodman's letter, Mr. Alabaster asked: Was that letter written seriously? It has been suggested by the opposing Counsel that it might have been written before 12 o'clock on April 1st and therefore it was not serious?—It is quite serious.

Dr. Woodman was then cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin. He said that he had formed his opinion about the hand from the three prints of the X-ray photographs. Mr. Jenkin: So Mr. Anderson just dropped into your room and asked you to write something about these photographs?—Yes.

And that is all you know about the case?—Yes.

So that you cannot tell us now that the man's condition is as good as can be expected after the fracture?—No.

In fact you may think that it is as good a result as can be got?—Yes, possibly. You state in your letter that the proper treatment of this injury had been prejudicial by unnecessary treatment; you say that?—Yes.

Do you know anything about the history of the case?—Only what I was told about it; in brief, that the fracture was not discovered until after two photographs had been taken.

And that is all you asked him before you committed yourself to that letter?—I think so.

And do you mean to say that you consider it to be the correct thing to bring a brother Doctor into dispute when you know nothing about the case?—It is perfectly correct for me to give my opinion on anything that is put before me.

Before any doctor can give any opinion on a case he must surely know something about that case?—Not in all cases.

Tell me any cases that you do not know anything about that you do not trouble to find anything out?—Yes, fractures.

Later Mr. Jenkin asked: Do you often do this sort of thing?—No.

Is it the first action of this kind that you have ever done?—I don't know.

Why didn't you consult Dr. Smalley on this?—I was extremely unwell at the time.

Did you get any pay for it?—No.

Was he a friend of yours?—No.

Never been in your room before nor you in his?—No.

The Chief Justice: I expect Mr. Anderson did not know what we may call the medical state of his injuries and he probably thought he was not being properly treated, but as a medical man like yourself didn't it occur to you that you were self didn't it occur to you that you were not doing right in giving him a letter of this kind, which would be in the nature of an endorsement?

Dr. Woodman: No, it did not.

The Chief Justice: Then you should have thought so as a professional man before you wrote a letter of this kind. You should have gone to Dr. Sanders. Mr. Anderson was not asking you to write the letter for a joke?

The witness replied that he was extremely unwell at the time.

The Chief Justice: Whether you were correct or not, I don't ask it was the proper course for you to go to Dr. Sanders.

Mr. Jenkin continuing to cross-examine, pointed out to Dr. Woodman that the plaintiff's pulse was 164 when he was admitted to the Matilda Hospital. "What is the normal pulse?" asked Mr. Jenkin.

Dr. Woodman replied 74.

If you got a man with a pulse of 164 you would hesitate a great deal before giving treatment wouldn't you?—No.

If you had known these facts then your opinion would have been very much qualified?—From the fact that I saw him home for the Christmas I thought he would have been diagnosed before he came out.

Mr. Alabaster then produced a report of an examination of the plaintiff by Dr. Balean in which it was stated that in that medical practitioner's opinion the plaintiff was suffering from 30 to 40 per cent. disability to his arm.

This closed the case for the plaintiff and Mr. Jenkin submitted that there was no case to go to a jury. The only expert evidence called had been that of Dr. Woodman and he had suggested that an attempt might have been made to reduce the impacted fracture and if that had been done it may or may not have been successful.

His Lordship ruled that the case would have to go to the Jury and the Court rose for the day. The hearing will be continued this morning.



WISHING HER A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

A FEW GIFT SUGGESTIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD'S are making a special feature this week of dainty articles suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

POWER PUFFS, HAND BAGS, TEA COSY'S, TELEPHONE COVERS, SCARVES, FANS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, SCENTED NOVELTIES and WORK CASES are included in this Collection.

THE FASHION SALON.

HOTEL BUILDING. PEDDER STREET.

XMAS SHOPPING

For the convenience of our Customers, we shall remain open until 8 o'clock p.m.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

TELEPHONE 4567.

Tel. Central 2313.

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MADELINE PEARSON

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

CHARMING HATS AND FLOWERS
NOW SHOWING.

St. George's Buildings, Ice House Street
(Next to Cafe Wiseman).

RECORDS FOR CHRISTMAS.

2613	GOOD KING WEN.	QUARTETTE	2615	CHRISTMAS AWAKE, QUARTETTE
	CELSAS			O COME, ALL YE FAITHFUL
	FIRST NOEL			CHRISTMAS MEMORIES
2613	GOOD CHRISTIAN MEN		1736	PARTS-1-2
	GOD REST YE, MERRY GENTLEMEN			BAND
2614	HARK, THE HERALD ANGELS SING		1737	CHRISTMAS HYMNS
	WHILE SHEPHERDS WATCHED			PARTS-1-2

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 4578.

XMAS GIFTS

For Ladies

Furs, Gloves
Dressing Cases
Vanity & Hand Bags
En-tout-cas, Hdks.
Satchets, Toilet Novelties

For Men

Ties, Socks
Gloves, Hdks.
Golf Hose, Scarves
Dressing Gowns
Suit Cases, etc.

Toys for Children to please all ages in great variety.

For the convenience of our Customers we shall remain open until 8 o'clock this week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

MRS. W. POWELL, LTD., announce that their STORE will remain open until 9 P.M. on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 24th, and 5 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 22nd 1923.

XMAS SHOPPING.

OUR STORE will remain open until 9 P.M. on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 24th, and 5 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 22nd 1923.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, the 12th of DECEMBER, at 8.30 P.M.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG GOLF CLUB on THURSDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1924, at 11 A.M.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 5/96 dated Hongkong 4th April 1923, for Five Shares of the Bank numbered 2976/2980 inclusive registered in the Name, Mrs. GLAFIRA MARIA ECA DA SILVA ABELLA has been destroyed by Fire, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 17th January, 1924, a New Certificate for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/96 7496 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 19th December, 1923, at 3 P.M., at the Hongkong & China Gas Co., West Point.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

(POWELL, MARRS).

Comprising—
Stained Teak Dining Table, Large Oval Dining Table and Chairs, Stained Teak Dinner Wagon, Large Sideboard (Bever Mirror), Stained Teak Bookcase, Stained Teak Sideboard, etc.

ALSO
A LARGE QUANTITY OF BLACK-WOOD FURNITURE, etc.

Comprising—
Large Carved Cario Cabinet, Teapoy, Music Cabinet, Stained Teak Armchairs, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Tile-top Washstands, Double Wardrobes, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Brass Double Bedsteads, Japanese Lacquered Screens, Carpets, etc.

1 Morris Piano (in perfect order), 1 Powell's Bedroom Suite and 1 Singer's Sewing Machine and General Sundries.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1923. [173]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Steam Ship
"CARNARVONSHIRE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd December, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 21st December, 1923, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamship including those for cargo short delivery must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1923. [1725]

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GRAND CONCERT
by the
SOCIETY'S CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1923,
at 8.15 P.M.

Booking Now Open—

ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
PRICES ... \$3. \$2. \$1.
[1689]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER Co., (1918), Ltd.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Room 30, GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1923, at 11 O'CLOCK in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1923, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 7th December, 1923, until Thursday, the 20th December, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1923. [1683]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. A/63 for Nine Shares, 1923, in this Society standing in the name of KWONG SING LUNG of Yokohama has been declared LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed cancelled and a new Certificate will be issued in its stead by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1923. [1686]

G. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Quarries," will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 24th day of DECEMBER, 1923, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong and the New Territories, for one year or, at an alternative, for a period of 3 years from the 1st January, 1924.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the Schedule hereunder opposite to each Quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the Tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approx. Usual Deposit	Area in Acres.	Annual Rent.
Ah Kung Ngam No. 1.	215	630.00	\$ 60.00
Ah Kung Ngam No. 2.	23	280.00	20.00
Toi Toi Wan No. 1.	184	200.00	50.00
Toi Toi Wan No. 2.	184	200.00	50.00
Sai Toi Wan No. 1.	1700	3,400.00	340.00
Sai Toi Wan No. 2.	1450	2,900.00	300.00
Lymun No. 1.	148	290.00	50.00
Lymun No. 2.	180	300.00	50.00
Lymun No. 3.	190	440.00	50.00
Lymun No. 4.	30	700.00	70.00
Lymun No. 5.	352	2,940.00	300.00
Lymun No. 6.	1039	2,080.00	200.00
Lymun No. 7.	1479	1,380.00	140.00
Chia Kwo Liang No. 1.	632	1,830.00	180.00
Chia Kwo Liang No. 2.	917	1,830.00	180.00
Chia Kwo Liang No. 3.	1146	2,290.00	230.00
Chia Kwo Liang No. 4.	1030	2,060.00	200.00
Ngan Tau Kok No. 1.	630	1,350.00	140.00
Ngan Tau Kok No. 2.	1204	2,580.00	260.00
Ngan Tau Kok No. 3.	1115	2,320.00	230.00
Ngan Tau Kok No. 4.	607	1,120.00	110.00
Ngan Tau Kok No. 5.	187	370.00	50.00
Ngan Tau Kok No. 6.	358	710.00	70.00

1711

G. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

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PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approx. Usual Deposit	Area in Acres.	Annual Rent.
Shaukiwan Lot No. 1.	37.00	\$3,350.00	\$50.00
Shaukiwan Lot No. 2.	40.98	6,050.00	600.00
Kowloon No. 1.	11.10	4,450.00	450.00
Kowloon No. 2.	7.04	2,850.00	280.00
Kowloon No. 3.	4.00	1,600.00	160.00

[1722]

HONGKONG ART CLUB.

EXHIBITION

ON
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19th,
FROM 10.30 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

ADMISSION—50 cents.
[1711]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

J. P. VASUNIA, who has been carrying on business as Merchant and Commission Agent at Hongkong and Canton, begs to announce that he will henceforth carry on the same business under the Style of **J. P. VASUNIA & COMPANY** at 38, Wyndham Street and at Shamson, Canton.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1923. [1704]

NOTICE.

MR. W. A. STEPHENS has been appointed Manager of the **NETTLE & ARLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY'S** business in Shanghai and North China and takes up his New Duties from JANUARY 1st Next.

MR. H. C. SHIBSOLE succeeds Mr. STEPHENS as Manager for Hongkong and South China.
[1716]

MONIES up to \$175,000 are available for Investment on First Class Mortgage, Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply to
Messrs. DEACON, HARSTON & SHENTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central.
[1708]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1923.

THE Board have declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 8 1/2% (Eight and a half per cent), free of Income Tax, for the Year ending 30th JUNE, 1923. Holders of Bearer Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividends on presenting No. 23 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the Holder may wish, at the buying rate of Exchange of the Day.

P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
[1708]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Two Rooms on Fifth Floor.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

REDHILL WEST, No. 1, PLANTATION ROAD, To Be Let Furnished for Eight Months from April 15th 1924, or To Be Sold.

Apply
E. L. BRIDGER,
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
[1623]

RICKMEES LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PAUL REGENDANZ"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Options of Cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 22nd inst. by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **NAAMLOZE VENSCOTSCHAP, CARL BODIKER & CO.'s, HANDELSMAATSCHAP (LTD.),** Agents, Rickmees Linie, Hongkong, 15th December, 1923. [1724]

BOWERN & CO.

No 8, MURKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

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For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

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Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHIP-BROKERS.

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GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS.

SAMUEL WARREN & Co., Ltd. (Shanghai), High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Thames Branch).

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INTIMATION

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FINEST

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

is Unsurpassed as a

Liqueur.

Exquisitely Mellow,

and of Fine Aroma;

Delightful to the

Palate.

(Blends Deliciously with

Watson's Dry Ginger Ale).

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

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Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 18th, 1923.

CHINA'S FEEBLE EFFORTS

AT REFORM.

An astonishing zeal in being shown—on paper—for retrenchment and reform by the new Government at Peking, but we are incredulous regarding the practical results. We were told a few weeks ago that orders had been issued for the dismissal on November 30th of some ten thousand or more superfluous officials in Peking, but the fact that we have heard nothing of the commotion which the execution of the order was expected to evoke excites curiosity to learn whether the order has yet been enforced. A very large sum was required to pay the arrears of salaries due, but there is no word from Peking that the Treasury has been able to provide it. This great army of unpaid officials, we may be sure, has not been living entirely on "expectations," and the absence of any excitement over the order for wholesale dismissals suggests that they must be still carrying on by the means that failure to pay salaries have forced them to discover. However, the hat for their dismissal has gone forth, and the Cabinet apparently considers its duty to the taxpayer fulfilled so far as Peking is concerned. Instructions have been issued this month to the Provincial Authorities ordering them to follow the Peking example. They are told to abolish all superfluous offices and departments, and to dismiss all officials in other Departments who are "not provided for in the staff registers," and to carefully scrutinize the duties and pay of all officials receiving more than one hundred dollars a month. Having thus passed the broom over the scandals of the Civil Administration, the President has called for the views of the Provincial Authorities on the subject of disbandment of superfluous troops. An important scheme has been formulated for military reorganization, according to which the Army is to be reduced to "fifty brigades" whereby it is estimated that

two million dollars a month will be saved. It seems to have been suddenly discovered that "there is no necessity for maintaining to large a standing army as China now possesses to defend the country against any foreign enemy." Sir JOHN JORDAN recently referred to the Chinese army as "the great army of unemployed, numbering a million and a half, who are alternately brigands and soldiers, and who, instead of receiving a dole from the State, are allowed to loot the law-abiding classes." But if the soldiers themselves are frequently threatening to mutiny because they fail to get their pay as it falls due, the operations in which they are employed by the military satraps swallow up vast sums of money. The ex-President, LI YUAN HUNG, has calculated the military expenditure at about seventy per cent. of the available revenues. He himself signally failed to find support in the right quarters for his scheme of disbandment, and though we are now told that "when President Tsao Kuy receives from the provinces the replies to his questions, the scheme will be put into operation forthwith," no intelligent person can believe in the possibility of a magical reorganization. If the disbanded troops are to be put on "works of construction of various kinds and to work in factories to be started with the special object of absorbing this labour," these details will need to be carefully worked out beforehand and money provided for such undertakings. It is a gigantic problem, especially when the great army of men to be dealt with are brigands and soldiers in turn. No Chinese statesman has yet submitted proposals on the subject which can be deemed practical. Probably every military satrap in China has at some time or other already expressed agreement with the view that in the interests of the State a complete reorganization of the army is required, entailing the disbandment of vast numbers of men, but like their support for a Round Table Conference, it does not go beyond the expression of a pious opinion. It will need some violent shock to their self-complacency to stimulate them to self-sacrificing practical effort, and we should not be surprised if Dr. SUN YAT SEN's threat to seize the Customs revenues at Canton and the large concentration of foreign gunboats which this has caused in the vicinity does not produce upon the minds of the political leaders in China an electrical effect that will lead to some determined effort to put China's house in order.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has issued an order prohibiting the interference of Military Commanders with the Civil Administration, and, in particular, with the revenue stations. It appears from the order that military commanders have seized public revenues and appropriated to themselves the right to dismiss district magistrates.

A Chinese railway engineer, chief of a section of the Kiaochow-Tientsin railway, was recently captured by a ruse and carried off to a bandit camp. A note was later received by the stationmaster at Changtien from the bandits who demanded \$3,000 as food money and a ransom of \$50,000 for the release of the captive.

Mr. Stuart Fuller, late U.S. Consul-General at Tientsin, and Mrs. Fuller have arrived in the Colony and are spending some days here, at the Repulse Bay Hotel, before proceeding to India on a tour. Mr. Fuller has accepted an executive position with the firm of Gillespie & Co., and will be stationed at Hankow.

Shanghai is shortly to lose Mr. C. H. Shields, the Postal Commissioner. Mr. Shields has served many years in the Chinese Postal Service and his influence as Postal Commissioner in Shanghai has been all to the good of the service. He will take up new duties at Hankow in January, Mr. Tollefsen going to Shanghai.

Two lots of Crown land were sold by public auction yesterday. One lot situated in Bowen Road with an area of about 5,400 square feet was sold for \$3,000 to Mr. J. C. Clark on behalf of a Chinese client; the other lot at Mount Cameron which has an area of 23,000 square feet was bought by Mr. H. A. Taylor for \$3,272.

A Fancy Dress Ball is to be held at the City Hall on December 20th, on behalf of the Ministering Children's League. Amongst those who, it is hoped, will be present are Lady Stubbs, H.E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Lady Leveson, and H.E. the General Officer Commanding and Lady Fowler. The Brunswick Studio Dance Orchestra will play. Those not wishing to wear fancy dress may wear evening dress on payment of \$1 extra at the door.

A Chinese news agency says that whenever General Wu Pei Fu talks about the Members of Parliament "he never makes any kind remarks about them." He regards them as having no legal status, and says there will be no peace in Peking so long as their presence is tolerated there. He has given strict orders that no M.P.'s who call upon him are to be admitted. He does not want another election; he thinks military rule is what China needs.

Mr. Yukichi Obata, formerly Japanese Minister at Peking, has been appointed Ambassador to Germany.

During the forty-eight hours ended on Sunday only 8 cases of small-pox were notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ended December 1st amounted to 108,912 tons and the sales during the period to 95,351 tons.

Miss Bondfield, who was returned to the House of Commons at the recent Election, is a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bondfield, a former pastor of Union Church, Hongkong.

The Bridge Drive arranged by Mrs. Quarles van Ufford and Miss Hickie on December 14th in aid of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals realized one hundred dollars.

The military, says the Canton paper, will levy a new tax on the playing of Mahjong. Regulations concerning the imposition of this new tax, they say, will be promulgated soon.

Information has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Chefoo, that Hongkong and Canton have been declared to be small-pox infected and that quarantine restrictions are imposed, as from November 24th on vessels arriving there.

The Railway Protection Scheme adopted by the Cabinet at Peking is described as being unsatisfactory to Chinese and foreigners alike. One serious defect of the regulations is that they fail to mention which Department is to control the force.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

SWARAJISTS' DECISIONS.

CALCUTTA, December 16th.

As the result of Party conferences, it is understood that the Swarajists have decided not to accept office unless political prisoners be released, repressive laws withdrawn, provincial autonomy granted, and the demand for Swaraj accepted.

It was also decided to refuse payment of ministers' salaries and to reject the budget, but if the Government showed an honest inclination to concede the demands, the position would be reconsidered.

The Conference also drew up a pact between the Hindu and Moslem members of the Legislature.

EARLIER CABLES.

VICEROY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS SWARAJISTS.

CALCUTTA, December 16th.

In a speech, the Viceroy, alluding to the election of Swarajists to the Assembly councils, said he trusted their close association with the work of the administration would eventually result in increased sobriety of judgment and a greater regard for the more peaceful and surer methods of progress. He hoped the differences between them and the Government would be solved by mutual goodwill.

DIVERGENT NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

CALCUTTA, December 16th.

The Governor, Lord Lytton's, action in calling on Mr. Das to form a Government is severely criticised by the newspaper *Statesman* as a defiance of the constitution and a breach of common sense and fairness. It says Mr. Das is an avowed enemy of the British administration, and the invitation may be a deathblow to the constitutional party. The newspaper *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says Lord Lytton has taken the only constitutional course, but is seeking to transfer responsibility for the weakening of the constitution from his own to Swarajist shoulders. The newspaper *Rangit* says Lord Lytton has entirely changed the orientation of British rule in India and laid the foundation of England's Empire here on a very stable basis.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

DELICATE POINT IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, December 16th.

Germany's obduracy not to admit the legality of the Ruhr occupation, which is likely to be the most delicate point in the negotiations now proceeding at Paris, was voiced by Herr Stresemann when addressing the Berlin Newspaper Association. He declared that the task of the Committee of Enquiry into Germany's capacity would be hopeless unless the position be cleared up in the Rhineland and Ruhr. The best means of bringing back German capital was to restore safety and peace and to guarantee Germany's development, which was impossible as long as she was unable to show authority in her own territory.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER NOTE HANDED TO THE COMMISSION.

BERLIN, December 16th.

The German representative has handed a note to the Reparations Commission requesting a declaration in principle that priority over reparations obligations would be granted for three years' credit up to twenty million dollars for the purchase of wheat and fats, declaring that foreign credits for the purchase of approximately a million and a half tons of wheat and a monthly supply of ten thousand tons of fat are indispensable, and negotiations have shown they are obtainable if priority be granted.

FRANCE MAINTAINS A FIRM ATTITUDE.

PARIS, December 16th.

A semi-official version of M. Poincaré's reply to Von Hoesch's readiness to discuss any question with the German representatives, but reserves the right to act in concert with the other Allies wherever necessary and also points out the uselessness of any discussion likely to derogate the power of the Reparations Commission and other Allied organisations, or lead towards the revision of the Treaty.

LATEST CABLES.

TAXATION IN AMERICA.

BIG REDUCTION FOR WAGE EARNERS.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.

Mr. Mellon has completed the draft of the tax reduction project ready for Congressional action. The outstanding features are an actual reduction of approximately 14 per cent for wage earners receiving \$4,000 dollars yearly or less; reduction of normal tax to three per cent on the first \$4,000 net income, and six per cent on the remainder, and a reduction of surtaxes so that the maximum will be 25 per cent.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

SOVIETS WILLING TO DISCUSS ALL PROBLEMS.

NEW YORK, December 16th.

A Russian telegraph agency has published a Note from M. Chicherin to Mr. Coolidge, answering the President's reference to Russia in his recent message to Congress.

The Note declares that the Soviet is ready to do all in its power, as far as the dignity and interest of the country permit, to bring about friendship with the United States, and offers to discuss all the problems mentioned in the President's message, with a view to a satisfactory settlement.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER FOUNDERS.

ONLY FOUR SURVIVORS.

NORFOLK, Virginia, Dec. 16th.

A coast guard cutter has picked up a boat with six dead men from the Norwegian steamer *Rana*, which foundered on Saturday off the Erying Pan Shoals. A tanker picked up another boat with four men, who are believed to be the only survivors of the crew of twenty-seven. The *Rana* was bound from Havana to Liverpool.

INDIAN BOYCOTT PROPOSALS.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

BOMBAY, December 16th.

The committee appointed, following the Delhi Congress, to determine the feasibility of encouraging Indian goods and boycotting British Empire goods, has issued a report stating that all British Empire commodities cannot be boycotted immediately, but should be done gradually, excepting articles necessary to health, education and certain industries. The committee is of the opinion that a complete boycott of Empire piece goods is possible, also leather goods, cycles, motor-cars, glassware and cutlery; and the importation of liquors, tobacco and other luxuries could be immediately stopped. The committee recommends house propaganda by village boycott committees.

ELEVATION OF NAVAL GUN TURRETS.

COMMENTS ON U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, December 16th.

A feeling has recently been gaining ground in Great Britain that the American Navy Department's proposal to devote \$2,500,000 to the elevation of naval gun turrets is a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Washington decisions. Commentators recall that a previous proposal along these lines was barred by the late ex-President Harding on the ground that they might be construed as an infringement of the Washington decisions.

The *Times*, in a leader, points out that the wording of the Treaty is not precise. Nobody desires fresh competition in naval armaments, but countries cannot be debarred from availing themselves of possible scientific or technical developments of which non-signatories of the Treaty would be free to make the fullest use. The *Times* therefore suggests that the British and Japanese Naval Attaches at Washington, together with the other signatories of the Treaty, should meet and frankly discuss the permissibility of the alterations American proposes.

TRADE IN PHEASANT PLUMAGE.

RESTRICTIONS ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, December 16th.

The Board of Trade announces that from January 1st, the importation of the plumage of Japanese and copper pheasants will not be permitted without a licence.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. CLEMENCEAU INJURED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

PARIS, December 16th.

M. Clemenceau's car on the St. Germain road collided with another. All the windows of the ex-Premier's car were smashed and Mr. Clemenceau was injured by the flying glass and sent to hospital with wounds on the tip of the nose and forehead. These were stitched, and his condition is not serious.

OBITUARY.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

LONDON, December 16th.

The death occurred of Lord Willoughby de Broke, at the age of 55. The title (Baron) goes back to the year 1419. His heir is his son, the Hon. John Verser, M.C.

LATEST CABLES.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE SCHEME.

SCHEME AGAIN CONDEMNED BY "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

LONDON, December 16th.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in a leading article opposing the Singapore base, says that only a direct veto by Parliament will restrain the Admiralty from carrying out this expensive task. The Japanese Press has lately been emphasising that such enterprises as Singapore imperil the spirit of the Five Power Pact. If that spirit be observed there can be no danger of war in the Pacific. The Pact should be regarded not as the end of a reasonable arrangement, but as the beginning, and everything should be done in the meanwhile to convince the Powers concerned that their best chance of peace lies in renewing the Pact and extending its scope; but instead of this we have been taking advantage of a breathing space to create difficulties which cannot fail to be felt most forcibly at the end of five years.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FEARS ABANDONMENT.

SYDNEY, December 16th.

In a speech the Minister for Defence, Mr. Bowden, said he hoped the British elections would not interfere with the establishment of the Singapore base, or postponement of the work. Probably it would mean the reconstruction of the whole naval scheme of defence of Australia.

EARLIER CABLES.

REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.

PAYMENT OF BRITAIN'S WAR DEBT TO U.S.

NEW YORK, December 16th.

The deposit of nearly a hundred million dollars of Liberty Bonds, covering the next British war debt instalment, is favourably commented upon in a leader in the *New York Herald*, which tributes British pride, honour and courage in paying the debt although staggering under huge taxation and struggling with an unemployment problem.

LATEST CABLES.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN COLOMBIA.

MANY TOWNS DESTROYED.

GUAYAQUIL, December 16th.

Twenty-seven fatalities occurred in an earthquake which destroyed the artillery barracks and the principal church, and damaged almost every house in the town of Guayaquil. A vast region of Colombia is affected, and many small towns have been destroyed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOGOTA, December 16th.

Earthquakes are continuing, though milder. Only fragmentary information is available at present owing to the interruption of communications.

FORMOSA COAL.

BID FOR HONGKONG BUNKERING TRADE.

A statement as to the output of Formosa coal, evidently inspired by the Japanese Government, says the *Japan Chronicle* is being circulated. It states that in 1906 the Japanese Government officially surveyed the Formosa coalfields. Their average annual output was 100,000 tons from then until 1912, when it increased to about 300,000 tons. With the European War demand for coal became so great that a considerable amount of Japanese capital was invested in the fields, and modern methods adopted. The product from the Shinkynkui mines, which was sent to the Kure Naval Arsenal, was proved and graded as second quality for use on battleships, whilst dust passed the necessary tests as third quality and was recommended for factory use. In consequence the industry has progressed rapidly, exports in 1922 amounting to 1,311,973 tons, against 285,793 tons in 1912. When export trade commenced it was confined to Hongkong, Canton and Amoy. In 1919 Shanghai, Manila and Singapore became customers. In 1921 Hongkong and Canton alone took over 430,000 tons, whilst over 200,000 tons were shipped to Japan proper. Coal in Formosa is estimated at 690,000,000 tons, 400,000,000 tons of which is mineable; thus with the output increased to 2,000,000 tons per annum (the figure anticipated) supplies will last 230 years, whilst other untapped resources are known to exist. The mines are only two to ten miles from a port. A grading machine capable of dealing with 1,000 tons daily has been installed close to the port of Keelung. Keelung is being modernised to permit of more vessels being able to load. A quay exclusively for coal hauling is under construction. This will be capable of handling 800,000 tons a year, which can be increased to 1,000,000 tons when the railway is improved. The Keelung bunkering trade has grown from 400 tons in 1916 to 24,000 tons in 1920, and 13,000 tons in 1922. It is intended to make a bold bid for the Hongkong bunkering trade, which amounts to about 200,000 tons annually. At present all Japanese private-owned vessels in the South Seas trade coal at Keelung on home-ward voyages, and in 1922 the Togo Kisen Kaisha Line commenced coaling there. It only requires about half a day to put into Keelung, and first-grade coal can be procured at ¥14 (28s.) per ton, as against the same quality in Hongkong at ¥20 (40s.), a saving of ¥6 (12s.) per ton is effected. It is expected that the bunkering quays will be completed by the end of 1924.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

RETIREMENT OF CHUNGKING FORCES CONFIRMED.

PEKING, December 16th.

Later foreign messages confirm the retirement of the Chungking forces. The entry of Yang Sen into the city was conducted in an orderly manner. Yang Sen seems to have made a demonstration on the eastern bank of the Liangho, while General Yuan Tsun-ming crossed the little river higher up. Yang Sen then moved up river, joining the Kweichow column.

DR. SUN AND THE CANTON CUSTOMS.

FOREIGN NAVAL FORCES PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN has submitted to the Consular Body in Canton, for the information of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, another communication regarding the Customs in Canton, stating that on the expiry on the 19th, instance, of the fourteen days' notice given to the Diplomatic Body, he intends requesting the Canton Commission of Customs to hand over the local Customs revenue, adding that he will not resort to force if the request is resisted by the Customs.

Meanwhile, foreign naval forces are continuing preparations to deal with the situation in the event of Dr. Sun Yat-sen carrying out his threat. Four American destroyers have arrived at Canton with marines on board, while a British gunboat which went to Hongkong for that purpose has now returned with British marines. These vessels are anchored near the Customs Station.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN."]

MIDNIGHT MANDATES.

PEKING, December 16th.

The following mandates were issued at midnight:—
I.—To abolish the Currency Bureau and to instruct the Finance Minister to carry on the work which the Bureau hitherto performed.
II.—Instructing the authorities to present further exhibition of any relaxation of official discipline, which recently has been a blot on the public service, adding that the police must be called in in such contingencies. (This refers to General Chow Yu Keli's visit to the Finance Ministry yesterday.)
III.—Expressing approval of Wang Keh Ming's scheme regarding copper notes, which the Ministry of Finance has been instructed to carry out forthwith.
IV.—Approving Hsueh Tu Pi's report regarding the copper notes scandal, the details of which must be submitted to the Judicial Court for its consideration.

ASSAULT ON FINANCE MINISTER.

PEKING, December 16th.

The Ministry of Finance held a meeting this morning to decide what action to take in order to express disapproval of Chow Yu Keli's behaviour. The meeting resolved that the staff should go on strike unless the President suitably punished Chow Yu Keli. President Tsao K'un has ordered General Lu Chin, Chief of the Military Council, to inquire into the circumstances of Chow Yu Keli's alleged assault.

ASHES OF MURDERED SOCIALIST STOLEN.

A TOKYO SENSATION.

Tokyo, December 16th.

The ashes of the body of the Socialist Orugi, who was murdered by Captain Amakusa, of the Grandarmy, were stolen from the room where they were lying in state just prior to the funeral, which was set for this afternoon. In spite of numerous police and a hundred sympathisers around the house, the thieves succeeded in getting off with their gruesome booty in a motor-car.

THE "SUNING" PIRACY.

SUSPECTS DETAINED.

Two men were arrested on Friday night, on suspicion of having been concerned in the piracy of the s.s. *Suning* some months ago when that vessel was on a voyage between Hongkong and Shanghai, valuable loot being taken by a party of pirates who took the ship by surprise.

Inquiries followed detention of these two men and it is stated that a large sum of money was found in their house. A man and a woman were charged before Mr. Hamilton, with possession of a Coochin-China dagger. Another was alleged to have had two rounds of ammunition while a third faced a charge of possession of some opium.

Detective Inspector Pincott asked for a week's formal remand and this was granted. In reply to His Worship, the inspector said that a commitment would be asked for on the arms charges.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster defended the women and two of the men.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRISON JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPTON).]

A FORGERY PLANT.

DISCOVERY AT YAUMATEI.

A case down for hearing at the November Criminal Sessions was opened in which a Chinese man and a woman were indicted on five counts for unlawful possession of certain copper plates, notes, papers, etc., alleged to have been used for the manufacture of false banknotes.

Chief Revenue Officer G. Watt raided 114, Portland Street, for the purpose of discovering opium on September 24th. Instead, he found a forgery plant together with a lot of made and half-made notes of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung and also complete and incomplete Siamese Treasury Notes.

The Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) conducted the case for the Crown, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Campbell Prosser, instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall.

The Jury was empanelled as follows:—Messrs. M. A. J. Seale (foreman), R. M. Smith, F. W. Ford, R. C. Chatterton, H. O. Holt, Pang Pung-sang and L. G. Rosario.

The Attorney General stated that there were no fewer than 74 exhibits and that the case would have to be gone into with a great amount of detail. There were three charges of unlawful possession against the man and two against the woman. The first charge related to two copper plates, the second to certain materials for making Siamese Treasury notes, the third to 92 pieces of paper, the fourth to three copper plates and the fifth to 660 Siamese notes. This extensive forgery plant the Attorney General said, was discovered by Revenue Officer Watt, and it would be proved that the woman had lived on the premises since the beginning of this Chinese Year and that the man had lived there for over six months. They occupied different cubicles, but certain articles making up the plant were found in both. When Mr. Watt visited the premises, he was let in by the woman, and as he entered he heard the noise of a bolt being drawn inside the cubicle occupied by the man. The door was then opened and the man came out, which showed that he had previously bolted himself in—a natural act for anyone engaged in unlawful work.

As soon as Revenue Officer Watt discovered the plant, he informed the police and the case was taken over by Inspector Murphy, who made a thorough investigation. There were lithographic stones, rollers, a quantity of expensive paper, copper plates, celluloid plates with impressions of a forgery plant. When later charged at the Police Station, the first prisoner said that the notes and every thing else had been left behind by a man named Pun Tak-choe who had given him (prisoner) \$30 to look after the place, thereby suggesting that he was only a caretaker. The woman denied all knowledge of the articles. In her cubicle had been found a jar of rice, and hidden under the rice were two packages of forged Siamese Treasury Notes.

Evidence was then called and the case was later adjourned until this morning.

SERIOUS 'BRIBERY' CHARGE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A SANITARY BOARD INSPECTOR.

CHINESE BROKER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, a Chinese broker was charged with offering a bribe of six bottles of brandy and two boxes of cigars to Inspector L. Brewer of the Sanitary Department.

For the prosecution it was stated that on the morning of the 12th inst. the defendant called on Inspector Brewer at his offices at West Point and asked what he was wanted for. Inspector Brewer told him he was wanted to attend Court in connection with a summons in respect of No. 310, Des Vaux Road West, which had been adjourned twice. Whilst the man was there Inspector Brewer saw a woman coming into the office with a bundle in her arms and he was told it was for him. He told the defendant to take the stuff away otherwise he would get into trouble. The defendant then left. Later Inspector Brewer found the brandy and cigars in a corner of his room.

After the evidence had been taken the Magistrate ordered the defendant to be committed for trial.

THE "SUNING" PIRACY.

SUSPECTS DETAINED.

Two men were arrested on Friday night, on suspicion of having been concerned in the piracy of the s.s. *Suning* some months ago when that vessel was on a voyage between Hongkong and Shanghai, valuable loot being taken by a party of pirates who took the ship by surprise.

Inquiries followed detention of these two men and it is stated that a large sum of money was found in their house. A man and a woman were charged before Mr. Hamilton, with possession of a Coochin-China dagger. Another was alleged to have had two rounds of ammunition while a third faced a charge of possession of some opium.

Detective Inspector Pincott asked for a week's formal remand and this was granted. In reply to His Worship, the inspector said that a commitment would be asked for on the arms charges.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster defended the women and two of the men.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNGS.

ACTIVITIES.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

"I know that pessimism is felt, not only in foreign circles but also among Chinese, about the success of our plan but I recognise that it is one which cannot be accomplished immediately. In fact I am willing to wait two years to see results, although I expect to bring about a much earlier accomplishment, and I am absolutely confident of success." So Sir Robert Ho Tung expressed himself in an interview with a representative of the *Hankow Post*.

The Press representative inquired how Sir Robert was hopeful of success when unification could only be gained through the super-talents giving up their present lucrative posts. It was a case "Yu Fu Mao Pi" (asking the tiger to give over his skin) and would these military men consent to such an act?

Sir Robert was of the opinion that not all of them were self-seekers. He pointed out the weight of popular opinion. He recognised the difficulties of the task he had set himself and saw that they could not be surmounted in a short period.

In fact he set himself two years to accomplish his aims and in the time he was certain, public opinion, if nothing else, would force all recalcitrants to work for a mutual agreement. He instanced the widespread support given to his scheme by such important bodies as the Chambers of Commerce, Bankers' Associations, and various guilds and educational associations in the provinces. Endorsement had also come from high officials.

In proof of this one had only to consider what had been accomplished in the three months during which he had been working on his scheme. Lu Yung Hsiang of Chekiang had sent him a very warm letter and Tuan Chi Jui had also accepted his invitation. Others who had sent in their acceptance of the scheme were Chang Tso Lin, the war lord of Mukden, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader in the South, ex-President Li Yuan Hung, Generals Chi Shi Yuan of Nanking, Cheng Sz Chi of Shaanung, Tang Chi Yao of Yunnan, Liu Shen Si of Kweichow, Shen Hang Ying, Tsai Cheng Shun of Kiangsi, Sun Chuan Fang of Fukien, Shiao Xao Xun of Hubei and there were others.

Yu Pei Fu had held that the time was not ripe for the conference but he was agreeable for one thing and had consented to communicate with Sir Robert when he considered the situation had ripened so that a conference would meet with success.

SCOPE FOR ADVANCEMENT.

Sir Robert also pointed out that China was by far a big country, that the average person was inclined to picture it. There was scope for advancement on other lines besides military, and when this was propagated it would also help towards an agreement.

Public opinion in China was slow to move, but once it gained headway, nothing would stop it. At present the leaders in the country did not know much about him and therefore were naturally rather suspicious. One militarist had in fact spent two months in making enquiries about him but when he had satisfied himself, he, Sir Robert, had been given his whole-hearted support.

The only way to gain the peaceful re-unification of China was by gaining the mutual collaboration of all and Sir Robert was determined to leave no way untried till this was gained.

Asked whether he would go up to Peking after leaving Hankow, Sir Robert replied that he thought President Tsao K'un was favourable to his scheme but he was not going to visit the capital till he was invited.

From Hankow he would return to Shanghai which was the natural centre, and would talk over matters with his supporters there. He might then leave matters till the spring and would return for a while to Hongkong. He did not wish to give publicity just yet to all he hoped to accomplish by the Round Table Conference, as, if any part misfired, there would be more harm than good done.

THE TRIP TO LOYANG.

Speaking of his recent trip to Loyang, Sir Robert was high in his commendation of the reception he had received from Wu Pei Fu. The Marshal had set a suite of rooms apart specially for him and had done all he could to make him comfortable. He had in fact introduced a ten item foreign menu for his own table in honour of Sir Robert. The Marshal ordered his day by iron rule. He went out in the earliest hours of the morning when drilling to personally superintend the training of his troops. He allotted certain work to certain hours and even went so far as to allow himself only one cigarette after meals. Notwithstanding all this, he was kindness itself to his guest, and Sir Robert was sure that no one could have received more consideration, and he is certain that the Marshal's friendship has been gained.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

SERGEANT HALLAM INJURED.

Sergeant H. W. Hallam, of the Police Force whilst shooting out at Ping Shan, in the New Territories, on Saturday, was accidentally shot by his comrade, with a sporting rifle, whilst crossing a stream. When examined in hospital, it was found that a number of pellets had entered his right side and arm. His condition is not serious and he is not expected to be detained in hospital for more than a fortnight. Sergeant Hallam was on what is described as the Lin Tak Co's band, when he handed over the rifle to the servant. Somehow the trigger was accidentally pulled and Sergeant Hallam found himself shot. The comrade ran away and the sergeant had to make his way, aided, to the Ping Shan Station, about a mile away. There he was attended to and was then taken to hospital.

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CLERGYMAN USES BIG D. BISHOP STARTLED AT A DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

A clergyman used the word "damn" at the Chelmsford Diocesan Conference at Southend.

The incident occurred during a discussion on a resolution expressing concern at the increase in betting and gambling.

The Rev. J. Glass, vicar of Leyton, said that as he entered the hall that day a member of the Conference said to him, "I will bet you 5 to 3 that you do not get your resolution through."

"People," Mr. Glass continued, "gamble on all sorts of things, from the race-course to the pulpit, for I know of an instance where two men made a bet as to whether the vicar would preach from the Old or the New Testament. When they came to church I was preaching on Prayer Book revision. (Laughter.) They said I had won the bet, but I never got it."

AN OIL SHARE BET.

The Rev. E. Lees, of Brentwood, formerly of Canning Town, asked what was the difference between a man who put something on a horse and another man who telephoned to his brother asking him to put £500 on oil shares, with exactly the same object?

"Another thing we have to remember," he continued, "is that all our church workers and church officers are doing this thing. (Cries of "No.") "Well," said Mr. Lees, "I am sorry I move in such degraded circles. For a large proportion of people I know are doing this thing in some form or another. I am utterly opposed to the idea that gambling is sin. It is a damn folly."

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

Here the Bishop of Chelmsford (in the chair) interrupted with the remark that he did not think the expression was one which ought to be employed.

Mr. Lees: "I beg your pardon. I will say it is a folly. You cannot say it is a sin. People who put a small sum on a horse simply do it to get a little pleasure in life."

"It is all very well for you who live in nice parts of Essex to say that these people are vicious. Go and live in the back streets of Canning Town and you would be much fairer to them."

The Church should try to make life a bit more interesting for them. If I were in some parishes I know of I would bet because of the dullness of Church life.

"I would bet on the length of the sermon and the length of the church workers' tongues in those parishes."

BURNING OF OLD LOVE LETTERS.

DIVERSE FRENCH VIEWS.

Should old love letters be burnt? This is a question which the *Liberte* has been putting to a number of well-known people in Paris, and it publishes some of the replies.

Mme. Alphonse Daudet, widow of the great French novelist, points out that life is so ephemeral and its duration so doubtful that it may be better to leave nothing behind us and to let all disappear with us. "Famee sur femme, vive sur terre." On the other hand, just because life is so short should we not preserve all that may lend a charm to it and contribute towards rendering it happier? She inclines to the latter point of view.

Otherwise, she should never have had the pleasure of reading the letters, of an Epiphany and, nearer to our own times, the admirable correspondence of Flaubert or Balzac in the letters to *L'Inconnu*.

M. Michel Corday, the brilliant contemporary author, prudently recalls that in the case of letters from a woman their preservation may risk exposing her to the anger of a jealous partner if she "still lives, or to posthumous reprobation, if she be dead. On the whole he votes in favour of total destruction of old love letters. To those who object that by so doing we may deprive posterity of many delightful moments he suggests that, if it is desired to preserve passages worthy of it, such letters should be recopied without their signatures.

M. Henri Duvernois, the author of many charming stories, is much more positive in his reply. "Burn them without hesitation," he says. "In order to preserve a souvenir that will be all the more wonderful because it will be idealized through the impossibility of all control by reality. The most beautiful flower, when dried and pressed, loses all its perfume and its colour; and it is the same with a love letter when the love that inspired it has died. An old love letter is a pleasant souvenir, but it should be only a souvenir embellished and purified."

AGORAPHOBIA.

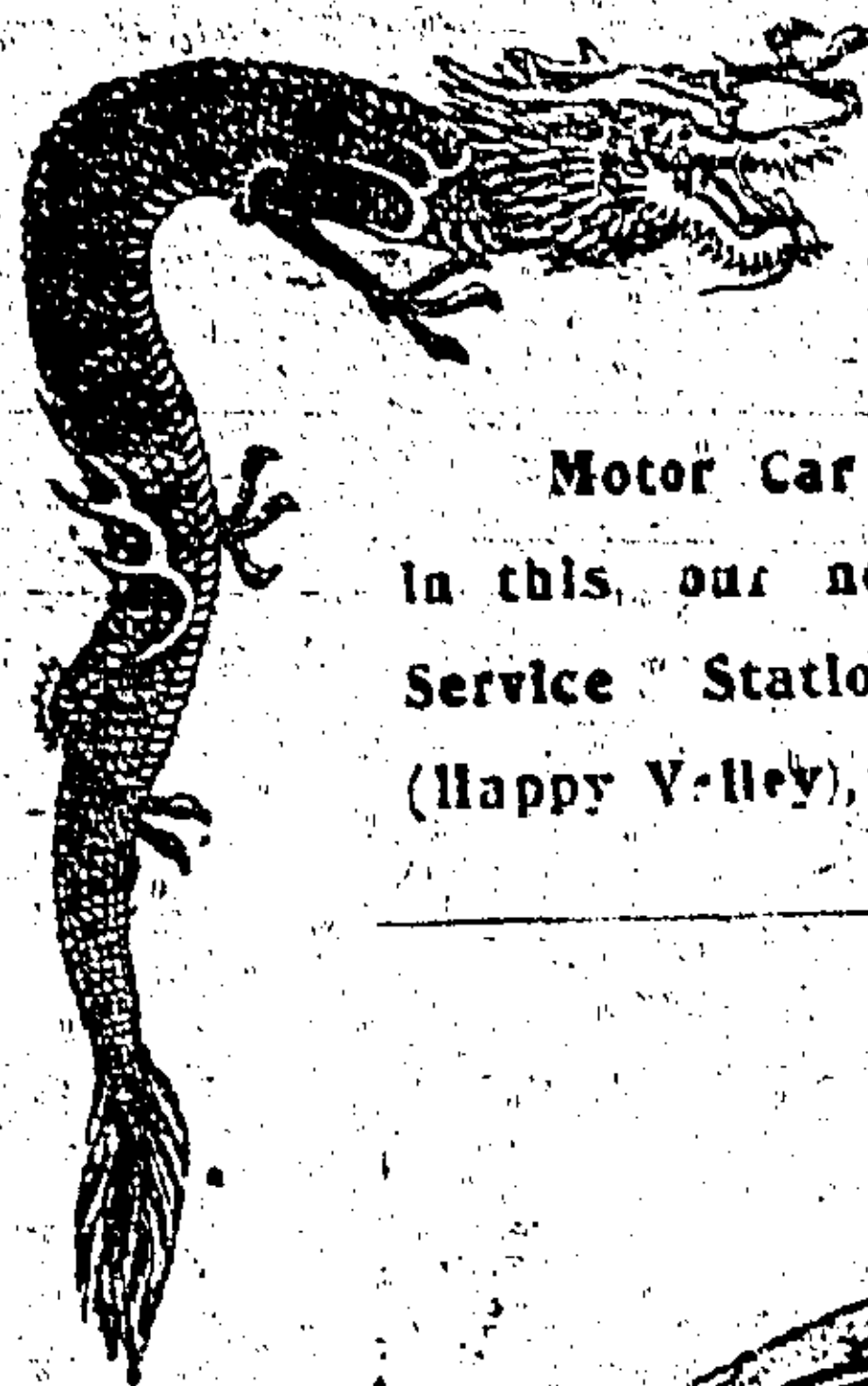
CURED BY ELOPMENT OF DAUGHTER.

A London hospital reports a remarkable cure of agoraphobia—a nervous disease the symptoms of which are a dread of crowded places. A patient had suffered from the disease for years. He could not visit a theatre or attend a church, and on his way to business would stall through courts, alleys and narrow streets. A crowded thoroughfare caused him to be seized with panic.

The "dreadful shock" which cured him was his only daughter running away from home and marrying a man whose family he did not like. His imaginary troubles had given place to a real one, and now even Trafalgar Square and Oxford Street have no terrors for him.

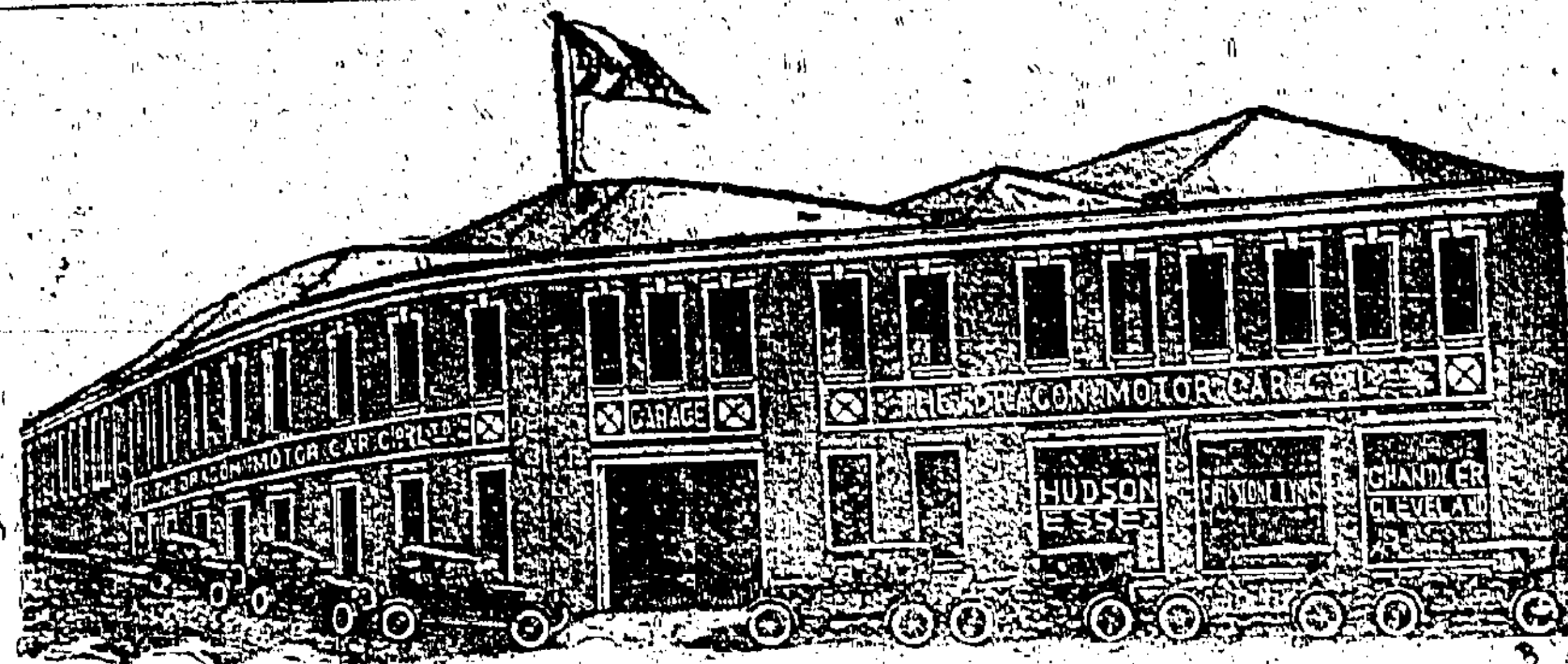
It costs from £400 to £500 in hard cash to produce a man.—*Sir W. Johnson-Wick.* It is not a poet's business to save a man's soul, but to make it worth saving.—*Mrs. Lena Ashwell.*

If an old man makes a mistake it does not wreck his life, but a mistake may wreck the life of a man of twenty.—*Mr. Austin Hopkinson.*



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THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA FOR RESIDENCE, FARMING, TRAVEL.

The Union of South Africa is of interest to Europeans in the Far East. If they are retiring on pensions, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. If they seek a career, and have a moderate capital, there is scope in South Africa for planters and farmers. And for those in need of a holiday, the country is famed as a travel and health resort.

The climate is equable. It is sunny but temperate, being neither so inclement in winter as that of Northern Europe, nor so enervating in summer as that of the East. It is a genial, wholesome climate in which Europeans thrive.

The rougher work in South Africa is done by coloured labourers and domestics. Educational facilities are good, the young can now take their University degrees in South Africa. The larger towns are modernly equipped, and many of the smaller ones are very congenial residentially. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and marine, for an occasional change. Sport is plentiful. The cost of living and income taxation compare favourably with those elsewhere.

In short the Union of South Africa is an uncommonly attractive country. Full particulars may be obtained from the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Specify requirements.



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S/S. "Transvaal" ...	5th January	...
S/S. "Kina" ...	20th January	...
S/S. "Erie" ...	23rd January	6th March. ...
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*Bohner	12,000 tons	2nd half of January, 1924.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	1st half of February.
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	1st half of March.

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	9th January, 1924.
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	27th do.
*Bohner	12,000 tons	—
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	—
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	—

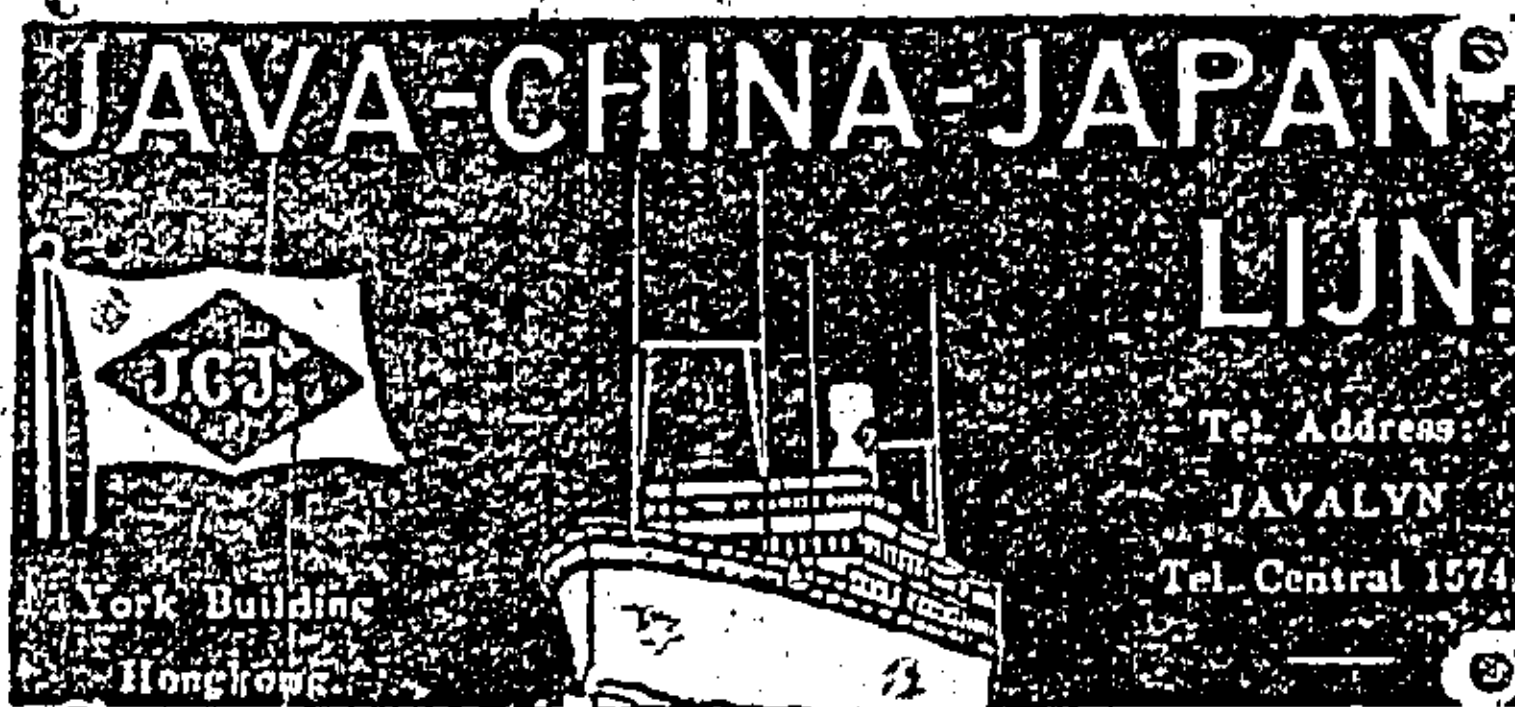
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TJIBODAS	"	23rd	—	—
TJIMANOEK	NORTH CHINA	25th	25th Dec.	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA	28th Dec.	31st	BATAVIA
TJITAROEM	JAPAN	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	NORTH CHINA	8th	8th	BATAVIA
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THE WORLD'S REMEDY.

A COUNSEL OF PEACE.

The following formed part of an address
by Sir Hall Caine which was broadcast on
the night of November 11th:—

Four years later the war came to an end. Ten millions had fallen. As many more had been maimed, blinded, and broken in nerve and brain. Kings and Kaisers had been hurled from their thrones. History is the story of war, and war is the story of the cruelty and barbarity with which the children of men behave towards each other; but this had been a war of indescribable horrors. Not a war of armies against armies, as war was of old, but of nation against nation, and of guns and bombs against open towns and innocent women and children. The air had been invaded by powers more deadly than the lightning and the sea, by forces more fatal than the storm. At length Justice had called America over the ocean to the help of the Allies; together they had conquered, and the enemy were supplicating for peace. And then came Armistice Day. How well we remember it! Some of us had not slept the night before. Through the darkness there was the hush and silence, as of a great cathedral, over land and sea. The world was on tip-toe, waiting for the dawn that meant either peace or war, the end of the world, or the beginning of a new era. When it came in the morning, and was flashed in a moment to the ends of the earth, it was like a shaft from the unseen sun. What a storm of emotion! What frantic relief and joy! We can hear them still—the church bells, the guns, the sirens. We can see them even yet—the processions in the parks, and the strange shaking hands, and even kissing in the streets. To us of the Allied nations it was a day of rejoicing, of thanksgiving, and, as we believed, of divine and unfulfilled promise. There would be no more war. The shadow of the sword which had been hanging over ourselves should never darken the sleep of our children. Tyranny had fallen; despotism was dead; the world was free.

And now we have reached the fifth anniversary of Armistice Day. Unable to go to that long cemetery of wooden crosses which stretches from the Alps to the sea, we have gathered, all over the country, about the symbols of the burial places of our dead, for prayer and consolation. In doing that we have done well. Somewhere and somehow, in the mysterious ways of Providence, our sacrifices will have their reward. But has our hope of a better world been fulfilled? What do we see? Europe is in chaos. One of the empires, the one that began the war, has been almost wiped off the map. Another is at this moment struggling with anarchy. A third has been swept by famine and disease. Our own country may have laid down its arms, but it is now fighting a deadly enemy that Germany—poverty and want. A million and a quarter of our people are unemployed and living on the charity of the State; nearly 4,000,000 are badly housed, or not housed at all. We try to reconcile ourselves to our condition by thinking how much worse it might have been, if we had been beaten in the war, but what is to be the victors if our victory is as lost and as sad? War itself is not dead. There are now a million and a half more men under arms than ever before in times of peace.

MANKIND'S SUPREME INTEREST.

What then? Where lies the remedy both for friend and foe, for conqueror and conquered? In Parliament, in Cabinet, in chancelleries, in conference? No—for these are at best only the representatives of ourselves; but in our own souls and on our knees before the Lord of Hosts. As God's best there is neither hatred nor jealousy. There is only mercy and forgiveness. God's law is love, and He has no other law. "If this is a day of thanksgiving, is it not a day of repentance also? What, then, is the gospel of the war? The gospel of the war is that war has failed as a judge of human conduct; that it is not (as Edmund Burke said) the last appeal court of Providence; that the consciences of humanity repudiate it; that the world, that the supreme interest of mankind in this hour of the world's peril lies in peace; and that the further militarisation of the world must cease. There will be people enough to tell us that we cannot expose sentiment to machine-guns, and that it will be time enough to disarm when other nations are disarming. What foolishness! History shows that on the battlefield itself moral strength compared to physical force has always been so far to one, and the faith that holds humanity together is that justice always triumphs over violence. Empires founded on force pass away; the one thing solid and enduring is the human soul. What it will do to do can always be done.

State-men tell us that "if the world is to be saved, the remedy for its ills must be applied now; that it is perishing and cannot wait. Well, the remedy is here—in the human soul, the individual soul, your soul, mine, the mightiest thing in the world. Let there be no more vengeance, and no more race hatred. On this fifth anniversary of Armistice Day, let us resolve on peace, and peace will come. Is it not that for which the millions of our dead fought and died? The ruling classes may have fought for power, for territory, for a little earth, but the common soldiers fought for peace. And if they are with us tonight, in the darkness over land and sea, they are speaking that word into our hearts now, as the message of hope that will lighten the burden of the troubled world.

A final word—a personal one. My unseen friends, in offering this counsel of peace, I have remembered in all humility that it has not fallen to me to suffer the heavy cross for which so many of you are still watering your pillows with your tears. But I am an old man now; I have fulfilled the allotted span of man's life, and nearly all else that life has to give and take I have gone through. And with the pity of the present condition of the world heavy upon me—its hatreds and jealousies and their cruel consequences—and with fear for its future, after me, but for those who must live after me, including my own, perhaps it may be permitted to my weak, to say that of all the words yet spoken to the soul of man, the tenderest, the wisest, and the noblest were these: "Little children, love one another."

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26, Des Vœux Road,
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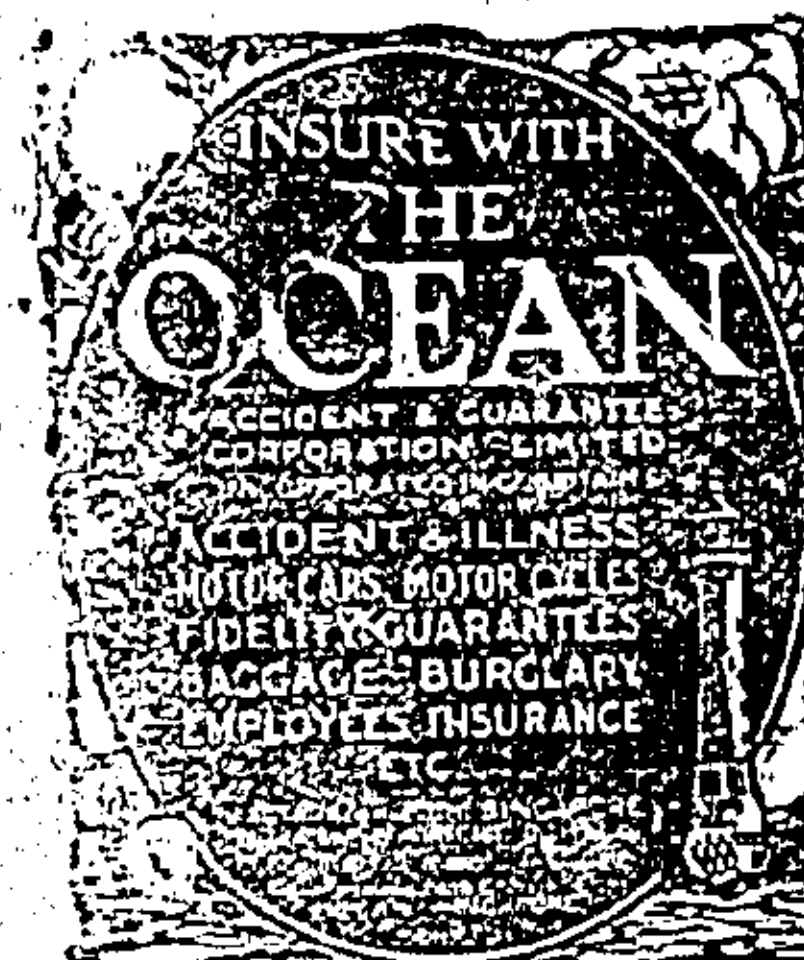
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong.

A LING & CO.

19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
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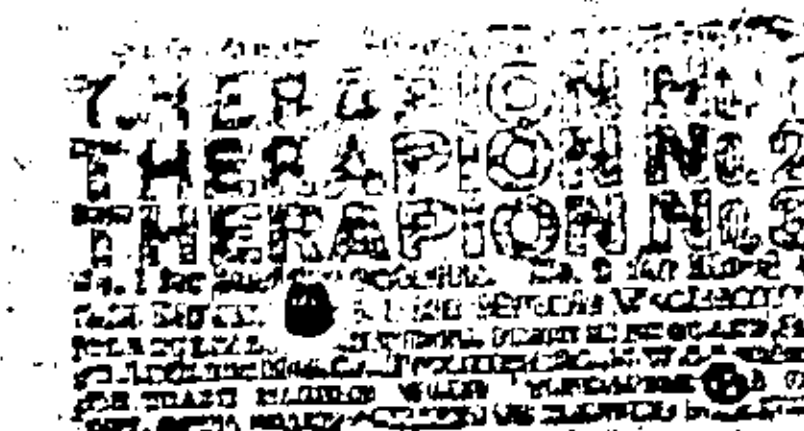
SHANGHAI OFFICE:—

No. 39, PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

AGENTS for Hongkong and South China

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

TELEPH. C. 1030. 2, QUEEN'S BLDG.



INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOSANG" Tuesday, 18th Dec., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"CHONGSHING" Wednesday, 19th Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG" Friday, 21st Dec., 7 a.m.
MANILA	"SUTSANG" Saturday, 22nd Dec., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG" Sunday, 23rd Dec., 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" Monday, 24th Dec., 1 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TINGSANG" Tuesday, 25th Dec., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"NAMSANG" Wednesday, 27th Dec., Noon.
KORE	"FOOSHING" Friday, 28th Dec., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHUNANG" Sunday, 30th Dec., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"LAISANG" Monday, 31st Dec., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING" Wednesday, 2nd Jan., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOSANG" Tuesday, 8th Jan., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and
Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits
and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are
fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.SAILINGS approximately every three days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can
be obtained and through bills of lading are issued to
Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation. Sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo
sailing at Hongkong when inducement offers.BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons
steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers
having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken
through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau
and Lahad Dato.TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weichow and Chefoo.BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok
via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about
Tuesday, 8th Jan., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE
OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENIFFER"	27th Dec.	"GLENAPP"	30th Dec.	Glasgow
"GLENBEG"	14th Jan.	"GLENHALL"	14th Jan.	London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENBANDA"	28th Jan.	"GLENLARA"	20th Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	7th Feb.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

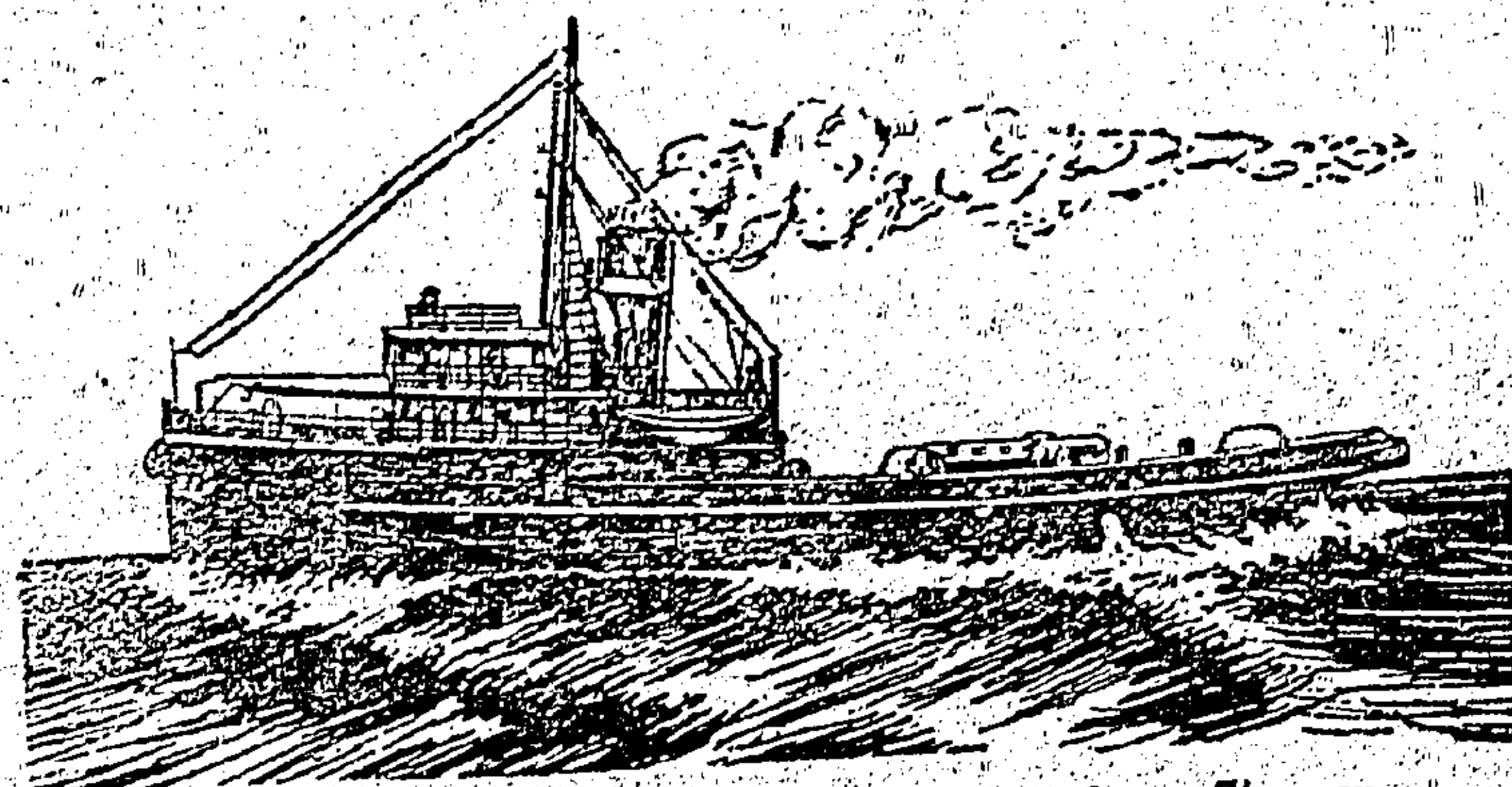
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telegrams: Central No. 215 and ex-25 and Central 2597.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition
Western Union and WatkinsDock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own
service, 1921. Length 125' B.P. Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically-driven
submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:—

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.

ELLERMAN BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF PARIS" ... 2nd January ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS" ... 2nd January ... Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF CANTERBURY" ... 12th January ... Shanghai & Kobe.
 "CITY OF CANTERBURY" ... 21st February ... Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF YORK" ... 30th March ... Do.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" ... 18th April ... Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

SINGLES 1st Class "A" ... 2nd Class "A" ... 2nd Class "B" ...
 RETURN "A" ... 161. "B" ... 147. "A" ... 108. "B" ... 98.
 Cargo Steamers, Saloon Passage £56.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
(Tel. Central 750).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

via Suez Canal ... 23rd Dec.
 via Suez Canal ... 4th Jan. 1924.
 via Suez Canal ... 15th Jan.
 via Suez Canal ... 25th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
CHAMBERLAND	—	—	24th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	—	—	7th Jan. 1924.
ANDRE LEON	16th Nov.	20th Dec.	21st Jan.
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	3rd Jan.	4th Feb.
CORDILLERE	14th Dec.	17th Jan.	18th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including 1st Class Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 55. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 55. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... 68. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) ... 68. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trafalgar at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"MEINAM" loading for MANILA, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANWERP, & DUNKERQUE, about 11th January, 1924.
 Also through Bill of Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.
 Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., 3, Queen's Building.

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... 18th Dec. at 1 p.m.
 HAIFONG ... Capt. W. C. Parnmore ... Friday, 21st Dec. at 1 p.m.
 HAIFONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Wednesday, 26th Dec. at 1 p.m.

*Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrive and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.



JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

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P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	29th Dec., Noon	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
1924.			
"FRIVA"	8,097	12th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	19th Jan.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,098	26th Jan.	B'way, Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	9th Feb.	Mars, L'don & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,596	13th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	10,911	20th Feb.	B'way, Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,098	27th Feb.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"NALDERA"	15,993	6th March	B'way, Mars, L'don & A'werp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	13th March	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYBER"	9,014	20th March	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"CHINA"	7,952	27th March	do.
"BOUDAN"	6,596	3rd April	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	10th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,980	17th April	do.
"FRIVA"	8,097	24th April	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong	Destinations
"TAKADA"	8,949	27th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TORILIA"	5,205	22nd Jan.	do.
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)			
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	Manila, Thursday Island, Cairns,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney
"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Feb.	& Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via South China Sea.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The N. & W. Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong	Destinations
"KASHGAR"	8,840	29th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TORILIA"	5,205	26th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	2nd Jan.	Shanghai.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	16th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	23rd Jan.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,596	30th Jan.	Shanghai.
"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"NALDERA"	15,993	13th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,014	20th Feb.	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	27th Feb.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	12th Mar.	Shanghai.
"KALYAN"	9,118	19th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,980	26th Mar.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,596	2nd Apr.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-going steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at this Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 9th Jan., 1924.
 S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... 28th Jan.,

For freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone: Central 3151

Telegrams (Furprince)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Buildings

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong	Destinations
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION			
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore			
"ALTAI MARU"	—	Sunday, 10th Feb.	Singapore, Batavia & Port Said.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon.			
"PAOMA MARU"	—	Tuesday, 8th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.			
"BUBIA MARU"	—	Friday, 21st Dec.	—
"SHUNGO MARU"	—	Friday, 28th Dec.	—
"ROBNEO MARU" (Calls at Penang)	—	Friday, 4th Jan.	—
SAIGON, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.			
"BUBIA MARU"	—	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.	—
CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon.			
"MALAY MARU"	—	Thursday, 10th Jan.	—
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.			
"MANILA MARU"	—	Tuesday, 8th Jan.	—
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.			
"HARVEY MARU"	—	Middle of Dec. from Shanghai.	—
JAPAN PORTS—Mon. Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.			
"ALTAI MARU"	—	Tuesday, 25th Dec.	—
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.			
"AMAKUSA MARU"	—	Sunday, 23rd Dec., 10 a.m.	—
"KANO MARU"	—	Sunday, 30th Dec., 10 a.m.	—
TAKAO & SWATOW & AMOY.			
"SOBU MARU"	—	Friday, 21st Dec.	—
TAKAO & KEELUNG.			
"BUBIA MARU"	—	Tuesday, 18th Dec.	—

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 4088, 4089, 4090.

K. SHIMA, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHENG TU"	On 18th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANG TUNG"	On 18th Dec., Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 18th Dec., D.L.
MANILA	"TRIAN"	On 18th Dec., 4 p.m.
NINGPO & CHINKIANG	"CHINKIANG"	On 20th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 20th Dec., 10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 21st Dec., D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Dec., D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 23rd Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 24th Dec., Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 25th Dec., D.L.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 26th Dec., 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 27th Dec., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHIN HUA"	On 27th Dec., 10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 28th Dec., D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pukow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Ningpo). Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading to all East and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Whooing.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 33.

100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Sailings Subject to Alterations.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Kobe.
"KUT"	20th December.	22nd December, D.L.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 33.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ
 as "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 25th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DARDANELLES

